The Outlook

Volume 89 | Saturday, August 1, 1908 | Number 14

CONTENTS

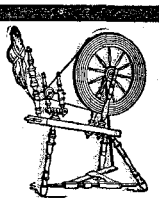
"My Conception of the Presidency" ... 729
Good-Humored Fighting ... 730
The Wage-Earner and the Campaign ... 731
Uncle Sam's Peace Insurance ... 731
A Leader Not to be Spared ... 732
The Standard Oil Case ... 733
Massachusetts and Forestry Reform ... 735
Central American Complications ... 736
A Constitution for Turkey ... 736
Two Kinds of Old Age Pensions ... 737
Otto Pfleiderer ... 738
American Athletes Abroad ... 739
The Management of the Home ... 740
The Outlook's Platform ... 740
Bishop Potter ... 743
Open to Heaven Only ... 744
The Spectator ... 745
The Background of the School ... 747
By L. L. McCrady
Summer Vesper Sermons: High Places. 753
By Lyman Abbott
The Adventures of a Wild Canary: I—Of a Looking-Glass and a Robber Baron 755
By Louise E. Eberle
English Child Life ... 759
By Percy Alden, M.P.
Russia's Message (Walling) ... 764
Comment on Current Books ... 766
Letters to The Outlook ... 771

Published by the Outlook Company, **287 Fourth Avenue, New York.** Chicago Office, Marquette Building.
The subscription price of The Outlook is Three Dollars a year, payable in advance. Ten cents a copy.
Postage is prepaid by the publishers for all subscriptions in the United States, Hawaiian Islands, Philippine Islands, Guam, Porto Rico, Tutuila (Samoa), Shanghai, Canal Zone, Cuba, and Mexico. For Canada $1.20 should be added for postage, and for all other countries in the Postal Union $1.56 should be added for postage.
Change of address: When a change of address is ordered, both the new and the old address must be given. The notice should be sent one week before the change is to take effect.
Orders and instructions for advertising must be received eight days before the Saturday on which it is intended the advertisement shall appear.

Copyright, 1908, by the Outlook Company.

Entered as second-class matter in the **New York Post-Office.**

Registered Trade Mark



Established Half a Century

Dr. Deimel Underwear

(LINEN-MESH)

A trial is the easiest and surest way of convincing yourself that these famous undergarments will add much to your comfort during hot weather.

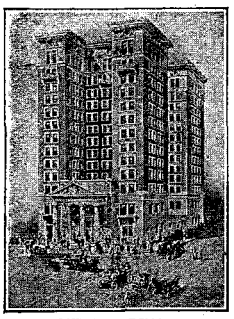
Its open mesh, soft texture and absorbent properties make it vastly superior to the old style woven woolens.

FOR MEN, WOMEN, CHILDREN

James McCutcheon & Co.

5th Avenue and 34th Street, N. Y. Opposite Waldorf-Astoria

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



OUR BUILDING

BANKING BY MAIL AT 4% INTEREST

Savings deposited with this institution are as safe as government bonds and yield a larger income—4% interest compounded twice a year.

Please write for booklet "V," which explains why our system of Banking by Mail is safe, profitable, private, and convenient.

CAPITAL and SURPLUS
SIX and ONE-HALF MILLION DOLLARS

THE CITIZENS SAVINGS & TRUST CO.

CLEVELAND, OHIO ESTABLISHED 1868

AUTOMOBILISTS

and men in all walks of life should know the merits of

LITHOLIN WATERPROOFED LINEN COLLARS and CUFFS

No matter how soiled, they are cleaned instantly with a damp cloth, and made white as new. Absolutely waterproof, they hold their shape under all conditions. Being linen they look it. **Not** celluloid. Wear indefinitely, and don't wilt, fray, or crack. Every fashionable style in all sizes.

Collars 25c. Cuffs 50c.

If not at your dealer's, send, giving styles, size, number wanted, with remittance, and we will mail, postpaid. Booklet of styles free on request.

THE FIBERLOID CO., Dept. 53, 7 Waverly Place, N. Y.

STYLE ECONOMY WATERPROOFED LINEN LITHOLIN COLLARS & CUFFS FIT COMFORT

ESTABLISHED IN 1886

BANKING BY MAIL AT SIX PER CENT

The Certificates of Deposit issued by this bank afford the following advantages:

1st—Absolute safety for the principal, the Certificate being secured by first mortgages on real estate.

2nd—The prompt payment of interest, monthly, quarterly, or semi-annually, as desired.

3rd—Six per cent, net, as they are exempt from taxation under the laws of this State.

Please ask for our booklet "A."

Capital and Surplus, $300,000.00

SALT LAKE SECURITY AND TRUST CO.

F. E. McGURRIN, PRESIDENT. SALT LAKE CITY - UTAH -

The Best TONIC

Horsford's Acid Phosphate is especially recommended for the restoration of energy and vitality, the relief of mental and nervous exhaustion, impaired digestion or appetite.

HORSFORD'S Acid Phosphate

(Non-Alcoholic)

Is a scientific and carefully prepared preparation of the phosphates, and has been found a most valuable general Tonic.

A teaspoonful added to a glass of cold water, with sugar, makes a delicious and wholesome beverage.

If your druggist can't supply you, send 25 cents to RUMFORD CHEMICAL WORKS, Providence, R. I., for trial size bottle, postage paid.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Outlook

NEW YORK, AUGUST 1, 1908

Vol. 89 No. 14

Published by the Outlook Company, 287 Fourth Ave., New York. Chicago Office, Marquette Building. Lawrence F. Abbott, President. William B. Howland, Treasurer. Karl V. S. Howland, Secretary. Lyman Abbott, Editor-in-Chief. H. W. Mable, Associate Editor. R. D. Townsend, Managing Editor.

$3 a year
10c. a copy

"My Conception of the Presidency"

Both Mr. Taft and Mr. Bryan have given in the pages of Collier's Weekly their conception of the Presidency. Both papers are brief; the contrast between them is significant, not only of the difference between the men, but also of the difference between the parties. Mr. Taft is impressed with the responsibilities and burdens of the Presidency. He accepts the principles of his party, but only because he believes that they are for the best interest of the Nation. The office is to be administered in accordance with the party principles, but wholly for the popular welfare. The President's duties are clearly outlined by the Constitution, but they are very much greater than they were conceived to be by the framers of the Constitution, for those duties "have grown broader in their interpretation with the growth of the country." He is the representative, not of any district or section, but of all the people; and from all the people, "in the sober thought of the majority, he will get his best counsel." "He should be always near the people in thought and as near them in person as his position will permit." Once convinced that he is carrying out their real wish, he must be neither elated by applause nor diverted by censure from the accomplishment of the popular will. From three Presidents he may learn wisdom, from Washington, Lincoln, and Roosevelt: from the last, because he has proved "how the people will respond to a strong and true leadership when the hour has come for great reforms. The policies which he inaugurated must be continued and developed. They are right, and they are the policies of the people." While Mr. Taft's first sentence emphasizes the responsibilities and the burdens of the Presidency, Mr. Bryan's first sentence emphasizes its limitations: "The President's power for good or for harm is often overestimated." "Our Government is a Government of checks and balances." In the making of laws the President joins with Congress; in the enforcement of law "he is hedged about with restrictions." "In the making of important appointments, too, he must consult the Senate." Mr. Bryan, with Mr. Taft, lays stress upon the fact that the President represents the whole people, and that "his sympathy shall be with the whole people rather than with any fraction of the population," and that "he must possess the moral courage to stand against the influences that are brought to bear in favor of special interests." Thus, while in some respects the two papers are analogous and embody the same conception, as in the emphasis which they lay upon the duty of the President to act for general and not for special interests, it may fairly be said that the word "largeness" represents Mr. Taft's conception, and the word "limitation" represents Mr. Bryan's. We do not think that we do either injustice if we say that the one believes in a strong Government, made a power for good by the moral qualities of those who administer it, and the other believes in a restricted Government, kept from being a power for evil by a system of checks and balances.

❀

Presidential Counselors

One striking incident illustrates the difference between the two men, for we do not think the incident is either accidental or insignificant. Both Mr. Taft and Mr. Bryan refer to the advisers of the President. Mr. Taft does not refer to his Cabinet. His conception of Presidential advisers is expressed in the following sentence:

He should look not only to those in office but to those out of office in all branches of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

private activity for information and opinion, in order that he may arrive at the truth when he is surrounded by the conflict of interests which come to him with the fair words of the special pleader.

Mr. Bryan regards the President as "committed by his platform to certain policies, and the platform is binding. . . . But there is a wide zone in which he must act upon his own judgment, and here he ought to have the aid of intelligent, conscientious, and faithful advisers. The law provides these, to a certain extent, in giving him a Cabinet, and the Vice-President ought to be made a member of the Cabinet, *ex officio*." If this difference is not accidental, Mr. Taft will look to representatives of all the people within and without his party for information and counsel; Mr. Bryan to representatives of his party who participate with him in the Administration. It is also a curious and perhaps not insignificant fact that Mr. Bryan has fallen into the error of supposing that the President's Cabinet is provided for by law. In fact, to quote Mr. Bryce's "American Commonwealth," "the so-called Cabinet is unknown to the Statutes as well as to the Constitution of the United States." The Constitution and the laws provide for heads of Departments, but not for a Cabinet. The Presidents, from the earliest time, have been accustomed to make of these heads of Departments their counselors, but there is nothing in either the Constitution or the laws requiring them so to do, and Mr. Bryan is at perfect liberty to call in the Vice-President of the United States, the Speaker of the House, or any private citizen as a counselor and add him to the Cabinet. It is characteristic of the two men that Mr. Taft should recognize the fact that the President may get his counselors wherever he likes, and that Mr. Bryan should imagine that his counselors are determined for him by the Constitution and the laws of the United States. We should like to see both the great parties print these two papers, entitled "My Conception of the Presidency," and distribute them throughout the United States in a common effort to let the people of the Nation have the information these papers would give to them respecting the personalities and the principles of the two candidates between whom they are to make their selection.

❀

Good-Humored Fighting

In a sharply contested political campaign, men, being mortal, are prone to rancor. Whatever, then, promotes mutual respect between political opponents is to be welcomed. It is no small service, therefore, that Mr. Fairbanks, the Republican Vice-President of the United States, and Mr. Kern, the Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency, have recently rendered. It happens that both are residents of Indianapolis. That, however, has not happened by chance, for Indiana has long been a frequently used political battle-field and a home of political warriors. When Mr. Kern returned from the Democratic Convention, the people of Indianapolis, without regard to party, arranged a reception of welcome, and at this reception Mr. Fairbanks, as Chairman of the meeting, delivered the principal address. His speech was both frank and graceful. "It is a gratifying fact," said Mr. Fairbanks in the course of his speech, "that, although our city has grown in population and in industrial and commercial strength, we have not lost our neighborly spirit." And when he addressed Mr. Kern directly he recalled Mr. Kern's welcome to him four years before. Continuing, he offered the congratulations of the community:

> The honor which the Denver Convention bestowed upon you is one of the two greatest which can be conferred on an American citizen by his political associates. The honor came to you in a manner to enhance it. It came through the unanimous judgment of a great Convention. . . . Here political partisan spirit frequently runs high. Our campaigns are usually waged with ardor upon both sides, but we never fail to applaud our neighbor, though he differ with us, if he wins distinguished honor. . . . I cannot wish you success in your cause. I can, however, express certain conviction that you will be crowned with the increased respect and personal confidence of your neighbors.

Mr. Kern replied with becoming modesty and appreciation, good-naturedly confessing that he was accustomed to defeat, and acknowledging that this reception, though without political significance, was ample reward for political toil. Such

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

amenities in a political struggle which engages people's emotions because it involves a clash between convictions are a sign of health and good sense, and help to raise campaign discussion from the plane of epithet to the level of principle and reason.

❀

The Wage-Earner and the Campaign

In the American Federationist, the organ of the American Federation of Labor, Mr. Samuel Gompers, President of the organization, presents a signed editorial entitled "Both Parties Have Spoken—Choose Between Them." It is, in fact, an unqualified and at times impassioned indorsement of the Democratic ticket. Mr. Gompers tells the story of the experience which he and his colleagues of the Executive Council of the Federation had with the two big Conventions. First they visited Chicago. To the Republican Convention they proposed a set of planks. Beginning with a preamble about Abraham Lincoln, it pledged the party to advocate specific enactments enabling organizations of wage-earners and of farmers to escape the provisions of the anti-trust laws; to prohibit injunctions in labor disputes when such injunctions would not apply if no labor disputes existed, and when there was another remedy, and to provide that trial for contempt, not committed in the presence of the court, should be by jury; to extend the eight-hour law and the liability law; to grant woman's suffrage; to establish a separate Department of Labor and a Bureau of Mines and Mining; to establish a Government postal savings bank. Then Mr. Gompers and the Council went to Denver. Changing the Lincoln flourish to a Jefferson flourish, and the word "Republican" to the word "Democratic," they presented the same set of planks to the Democratic Convention. The result at Chicago was altogether unsatisfactory to Mr. Gompers and his associates; the result at Denver was far more agreeable to them. Mr. Gompers plainly says so; and he urges all wage-workers and their friends to vote for Mr. Bryan. Were this all, Mr. Gompers's attitude might be disputed, but it could not be condemned. It is, however, not all. From the beginning to the end Mr. Gompers assumes to speak for "Labor." These planks were "the demands of Labor;" the injunction plank of the Republican platform embodied a "covert insult" to "the men of labor;" "the Democratic party indorses Labor's demands." Mr. Gompers denies that he promises "to deliver the labor vote," but he does not hesitate to announce his own views as the views of Labor. Of course, Mr. Gompers, as President of the American Federation of Labor, has no more right to speak for organized workmen than the Moderator of the Congregational National Council has the right to speak for Congregationalists. Mr. Gompers is the executive head of a federation, not the pope of a labor hierarchy. The right of American wage-earners to organize for mutual protection and common advantage in trade unions does not involve the necessity of handing into the keeping of any individual or committee the conscience or independent judgment of their members. The assumption of guardianship over their minds, workingmen can afford to smile at; but we shall be surprised if they do not resent the most significant sentence in Mr. Gompers's statement:

> While we do not wish in any way to interfere with each man's right to choose his own political affiliations, yet we say frankly that the worker who, in this campaign, supports the party or the candidate who has contemptuously and boastfully announced hostility to labor's interests—well, he will have to reckon with his own conscience and with his fellow-workmen.

If these threatening words had been uttered by an employer of labor on behalf of a protective tariff, they would have aroused righteous wrath in the heart of any self-respecting wage-earner. They are none the less a threat, none the less provocative of anger, because they come from an official of the labor unions.

❀

Uncle Sam's Peace Insurance

The burden and lesson of President Roosevelt's address before the Naval War College at Newport last week were contained in the sentence: "Uncle Sam can well afford

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

to pay for peace and safety so cheap an insurance policy as is implied in the maintenance of the United States Navy." The Naval War College is now engaged in a conference to consider the various questions regarding principles of construction and the improvement of the navy generally. Its discussions and conclusions are naturally not for general publication, at least at the present time. The President's speech, however, was public in its character, and, indeed, he declared that he spoke as a layman, and that his appeal was to his fellow-countrymen at large. He deprecated the folly of those who talk of a navy as merely something for defense, who advocate a coast-defense navy—which would be on a par with "a school of prize fighters in which nobody should do anything but parry." "No fight was ever won yet except by hitting; and the one unforgivable offense in any man is to hit soft. Don't hit at all if it can possibly be avoided, but if you do hit, hit as hard as you know how. That applies to the individual and it applies to the Nation, and those who advocate a merely defensive navy, a mere coast-defense navy, are advocating that we shall adopt as a National principle the principle of hitting soft." Mr. Roosevelt believes that the Nation "should do everything honorable at all times to avoid any trouble, that it should scrupulously refrain from wronging or insulting any other nation, that it should put up with a good deal in the way of misconduct on the part of others before going to war." But if war does come, the Nation must "hammer its opponent until that opponent quits fighting," and, "You don't hammer an opponent if you keep your feet along the coast waiting until the opponent takes the initiative and hammers you." Mr. Roosevelt pointed out that, unless we are prepared to maintain that this Nation shall have no interest outside its own borders, we must have an efficient navy—"To be rich, aggressive, and unarmed is to invite certain disaster and humiliation." Practically this applies not merely to the Philippines, but to the maintenance and defense of the Panama Canal, and the power to defend Hawaii, Porto Rico, and Alaska, as well as our superior right to guard Cuba. At some length and with great force the President urged the need of an efficient fighting navy as a necessary adjunct to the Monroe Doctrine. This doctrine was in danger, he said, "of falling not merely into disuse, but into contempt, until we began to build up our navy," while to-day it is unchallenged, largely because of the object-lesson of our battle-ship voyage to the Pacific and around the world. "Diplomacy rests on the substantial basis of potential force." Even the immigration question has its bearing, because "we have the right to choose who shall come here from abroad," and "we cannot permanently be certain that we can keep our rights, as the world now is, unless we have potential force back of them." Throughout Mr. Roosevelt over and over again advocated the utmost care against giving offense to any nation, and the avoidance of everything resembling the attitude of a bully, or a quarrelsome and arrogant member of the family of nations—and this not for fear of war, but from international good will and National self-respect.

❀

A Leader Not to be Spared

Setting aside his personal interests, which would, if controlling, lead him to retire from office, Governor Hughes, in a statement issued in answer to many inquiries, announced last week that if the people so desire he will "regard it as a privilege and a duty to continue in office for another term." Only a deliberately planned blunder by his party could now, apparently, prevent his renomination. Of a blunder as great as that we do not believe the Republican party of New York State is capable. The recent struggle in the Legislature against the race-track gambling interests of the State was, of course, a fight to place the State's police power on the side of sound public morals; but it was more than that. It was part of the bigger struggle in which Governor Hughes has been engaged from the beginning of his term. The partnership between the boss who has favors to give, and the special interest, whether it is a corporation or a club or an individual, who has favors to seek,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

is a practical danger to popular government and liberty. When that partnership showed itself in insurance matters, Governor Hughes struck at it by securing the passage of insurance legislation and by endeavoring, against a too strong resistance, to reform the Insurance Department. When that partnership showed itself in the operation of public service corporations, he struck at it by securing the passage of the Public Service Commissions Bill. When it showed itself on the race tracks, he struck at it by securing the passage of the race-track gambling bills. The work which he is peculiarly fitted to do is not yet done. His gift in concentrating public opinion is still needed by the State. What he has done so far has been largely to make it unprofitable for the special interest to seek favors; what he has still to do is to take from the boss the power to grant favors by depriving him of the power to make and unmake candidates. Of course the petty boss is no friend of Governor Hughes; but the real party leader, however much he may criticise the Governor's specific methods, and however uncongenial he may personally find his temperament, is essentially Governor Hughes's friend, and will allow the people and not the petty boss to guide the party.

❀

The Standard Oil Case

In August, 1907, the Standard Oil Company of Indiana was convicted of violating the Elkins Act by accepting a rate of six cents per one hundred pounds of oil from Whiting, Indiana, to East St. Louis, Illinois, and from Chappell, Illinois, to St. Louis, Missouri, in the face of a published rate of eighteen cents per hundred pounds. That it had accepted a rate of six cents was not denied; but the Company claimed that this was the lawful rate, that it had been duly filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and if it was not the lawful rate, that it was issued to the Standard Oil Company as such by the Chicago and Alton Railway, and that the Standard Oil Company was justified in believing it to be lawful. The evidence on the trial showed that every way-bill for oil shipped over the Alton by the Standard Oil Company had on its face a rate of eighteen cents, although the actual rate paid by the Standard was but six cents, and that on the way-bills on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad no rate appeared until the way-bills reached the general offices of the railway. Judge Landis, before whom the case was tried, held that each car-load shipped constituted a separate offense under the law. He imposed the maximum fine affixed by the law to its violation, multiplied that maximum fine by the number of car-loads shipped during the two years, and so arrived at the fine of $29,240,000. The reader who desires fuller information as to the facts in the case will find in The Outlook for August 10, 1907, a report of the case, in The Outlook for August 31, 1907, a summary of the Standard Oil Company's statement to the public in its defense, and in the issue for January 4, 1908, a similar summary of a statement in reply on behalf of the Government. The United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, consisting of three judges, has now unanimously reversed the judgment of the court below. The opinion is rendered by Judge Grosscup, of Illinois. In its opinion, other and minor points being passed by, three rulings of the court below are declared to be sufficient grounds for reversal: (1) Its ruling that a shipper can be convicted of accepting a concession from the lawful published rate, even though it was not shown that the shipper knew what the lawful published rate actually was. (2) Its ruling that the number of offenses is the number of car-loads of property transferred, irrespective of the question whether each car-load is the whole or only part of a single transaction resulting in a shipment. (3) The largeness of the fine imposed, which Judge Grosscup characterizes as an "abuse of judicial discretion."

❀

Grounds of the Reversal

Without an examination of the full report of the court proceedings, it is not clear whether evidence was offered by the Standard Oil Company, and rejected by

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the court, to show that the officer of the Standard Oil Company who had charge of its traffic arrangements did not know that there was a concession granted to the Standard Oil Company by the railways, or whether the Government simply failed to prove that he did know. Judge Grosscup assumes that testimony to show the ignorance of the traffic manager was proffered and excluded, but Judge Landis's opinion and a newspaper item printing an extract from page 423 of the printed record indicate that some testimony on this point was admitted and the objection to its admission was overruled by the court. For an understanding of the principle laid down by the Court of Appeals this question is not important, for Judge Grosscup lays down distinctly the doctrine that before conviction there must be proof that the shipper knew that he was receiving a favored rate. We do not believe that this is good law or good sense. It ought to be presumed by the law, as it certainly would be presumed by every private person, and as, indeed, is implied in the opinion of Judge Grosscup himself, that a great shipper like the Standard Oil Company does not get a favored rate without knowing it. The knowledge of the shipper, which it would be almost impossible to prove, should be presumed in the absence of evidence sufficient to satisfy the jury that he was, in point of fact, ignorant of the advantage that he was obtaining. Upon the question whether each car-load constitutes a separate offense we speak with reserve. As a legal question this depends partly upon the language of the statute, partly upon the common practice of shippers in dealing with railways. We should, however, suppose that each shipment, not each car-load, any more than each barrel or each carboy, constitutes a separate violation of the law. But the reasoning of Judge Grosscup by which he sustains this view, if we understand him aright, appears to us fallacious. This is, in brief, that the law against rebates and concessions is not violated until the rebate is actually paid back to the shipper, or, in case of concession, the payment is finally made by the shipper and accepted as payment in full by the railway. Says Judge Grosscup in regard to this proposition:

> In the rebate the shipper paid in the first instance the full rate to the carrier and afterward received back a part. Manifestly the offense of accepting a rebate has not been committed until the shipper has taken back a part of the first money, whereby his property has been transported at less than the lawful rate. Proof that he agreed to accept a return of a part of the full rate—stopping there—would not support an indictment for accepting a rebate. . . . There is no basis in the statutes for holding that in the case of accepting a concession the transaction is consummated, and the door of repentance is closed, at any moment earlier than in the case of accepting a rebate. So proof that a shipper has agreed to accept a concession—stopping there— . . . will not support an indictment for accepting a concession until the intended wrong becomes an accomplished fact.

The difficulty which the Government will always meet in proving that two great corporations have combined to defeat a law requiring just and equal rates to all shippers is great at the best. A ruling which makes it necessary to show, not only that an illegal agreement was made and goods were shipped in accordance with it, but that the money actually passed from one hand to the other, seems to us to be in the interest, not of the community, but of the corporate lawbreakers.

❀

Was the Fine Excessive?

The very general popular opinion that the fine imposed was excessive appears to us to have much in its support. The capital stock of the Indiana Standard Oil Company is only $1,000,000, and although the Company is said to have attachable property in excess of the total fine, it is probable that the enforcement of this fine against this company would be sufficient to wipe it out of existence. A fine which involves capital punishment upon a corporation would seem to be presumptively excessive; certainly only a very heinous offense would be sufficient to justify such a fine. In justification of this fine it was alleged, and by judicial proceedings proved, that the Indiana Company was a subsidiary corporation really owned by the New Jersey Standard Oil Company, and that the fine

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

would practically fall upon the latter corporation. This justification arouses the indignation of Judge Grosscup no less than the original fine. He says:

> Can a court, without abuse of judicial discretion, wipe out all the property of the defendant before the court, and all the assets to which its creditors look, in an effort to reach and punish a party that is not before the court—a party . . . that is not even indicted? Can an American judge, without abuse of judicial discretion, condemn any one who has not had his day in court? That to our mind is strange doctrine in Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence. . . .

He also objects to the defense of this fine furnished by the statement that the corporation was not a "virgin offender," and declares that punishment cannot be based upon "the judge's personal belief that the party marked by him for punishment deserves punishment." The second objection does not appear to be even specious. The comment of the New York World is worth quoting:

> This is a rebuke as well to every criminal judge in the United States. What judge ever sentences the convicted defendant without taking into account his associates, his record, whether he is an old offender, and the nature of his offense? How can a judge conscientiously pronounce sentence without a "personal belief that the party deserves punishment"?

The first objection is more weighty. We are inclined to believe that the law ought to provide a method by which one corporation, owning and operating a subsidiary corporation, could be reached and punished for any illegal act of the subsidiary corporation; but it is the business of the courts not to determine what the law ought to be, but what the law is. In general, certainly one person cannot be punished without trial for an offense committed by another person who has been tried and convicted, and while perhaps the statute law should make an exception to this general principle by providing in some way for the responsibility of a parent corporation for its dependent organizations, we doubt whether, in the absence of such provision, the untried parent can properly be punished for offenses committed by one of its progeny convicted of violation of the law. We wish that some way might be found to bring this case at once before the Supreme Court of the United States for review, without waiting for a retrial in the court below. The importance of the case, and still more the importance of the principles involved, make it very desirable in the interest of the public that a final decision should be reached upon it without unnecessary delay.

How Massachusetts Utilizes Waste and Neglected Lands

Massachusetts has always been a leader in economic and educational reforms. When the State established the office of Forester, it assigned to him certain definite duties. Not only must he promote the perpetuation, extension, and proper management of the State's forest lands, both public and private; he must upon request give aid or advice to any forest-land owner. Last May the State Legislature strengthened his hands by appropriating five thousand dollars to be spent this year, and ten thousand dollars annually hereafter, by him in purchasing lands adapted to forest production. The price of such land may not exceed five dollars an acre; nor may more than forty acres be acquired in any one tract in any one year unless the land directly affects a source of water-supply. One-fifth of the money authorized by the Act may be used for the distribution, at not less than cost, of seeds and seedlings, but, as to the rest, the State Forester shall replant or otherwise manage all lands held under the provisions of this Act in such manner as will, in his judgment, produce the best forest growth, both as to practical forestry results and to the protection of water-supply. The Forester may sell trees, wood, and other produce from the land so acquired. The original owners or their heirs may repurchase the land at any time within ten years after its purchase by the State, upon paying the price originally paid by the State, together with the amount expended in improvements and maintenance, with interest at the rate of four per cent a year on the purchase-price. It is a satisfaction to chronicle that this educational object-lesson, the admirable work of Mr. F. W. Rane, the State Forester, has, within the two months since the passage of the Act, given abundant indication of success.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Many acres of waste and neglected lands have been offered to the State, in the hope that the Forester will accept and reforest them. If properly husbanded, they should and will produce valuable forest products.

❀

Central American Complications

The best elements in the small Central American republics have long been convinced that a firm confederacy, if not a complete political fusion, of the several independent countries must come before permanent peace and prosperity shall be attained. Such a union might, it is hoped, be accomplished under the joint protectorship of the United States and Mexico. As The Outlook has reported, the five States have made joint treaties, the most important of which provides for the settlement of disputes between them in an international Central American Court of Justice. This excellent plan is now likely to be tested, as Honduras proposes so to submit her claims against Guatemala and Salvador, based on charges that those two countries have aided the insurgents in Honduras. Nicaragua officially sympathizes with Honduras in this charge, and adds that the two countries named have abetted Nicaraguan filibusters who have invaded Honduras. An exceedingly interesting development is shown in a press despatch from Washington under the head-line, "Peace Court Enjoins War." The despatch reads as follows:

> The Central American Court of Justice, at Cartago, Costa Rica, has taken immediate steps to prevent the revolution in Honduras from developing into general war between the Central American republics. Acting upon the complaint of President Davila, of Honduras, that Salvador and Guatemala had violated the terms of the treaty signed at the peace conference in Washington last winter, the court ordered that the commanding General of the Salvadoran troops stationed near the Honduras border withdraw his forces farther away from the boundary into the interior of Salvador.
>
> The court also directed that President Cabrera take steps to prevent emigrants from Guatemala from participating in the revolutionary movement against Honduras.

The rebellion in Honduras has been of somewhat serious extent, as is shown by the fact that the rebels captured the rather important city of Choluteca, although they were soon compelled to abandon it; latest accounts declare the insurrection quelled, at least for the present. One account asserts that the disaffection against President Davila is largely caused by his attempt to suppress the practice of smuggling, whereby many people in the disaffected locality have systematically profited! The whole situation as to Honduras externally and internally is extremely complicated and deplorable; the one immediate cause for congratulation is the apparent readiness of the country and her neighbors to use the peaceable methods of settlement organized at the Washington Pan-American Congress last year, largely under the urgent advice of Mexico and the United States. Another cause for approval of one of our small sister republics is to be found in the recent election in Panama. Disturbances and intimidation had been feared, and the Government, at the suggestion of the United States, had appointed two special commissioners for each polling-place to represent the United States and report on the conduct of the elections. But there was nothing objectionable, the voters were orderly, there was no oppression, the undoubted will of the people was carried out triumphantly, and there is general agreement that Panama has an excellent new President in Señor Obaldia, formerly Minister to the United States, and a man of conservative and moderate views. If the Government, as had been reported, favored Señor Arias, the opposing candidate, it certainly did not press its preference unfairly. And no one was hurt in personal rights or sensitive feelings by the interest taken by the United States, with Panama's consent and approval, in seeing that a fair election was had. The contiguity of the Canal Zone and the important mutual interests of the two countries made the course taken profitable, desirable, and unobjectionable.

❀

A Constitution for Turkey

Last week Abdul Hamid II, Sultan of Turkey, restored the Constitution of 1876. In that year the Turkish statesman Midhat Pasha drafted a constitution, providing for the empire's indivis-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ibility, the Sultan's supremacy, individual liberty, freedom of religions, of the press, and of education, equal taxation, irremovable judges, elections by ballot every fourth year, and a Parliament. Early in 1877 the first Turkish Parliament was opened at Constantinople, with thirty Senators and ninety Deputies in attendance. Unfortunately for Parliamentary continuance, however, the Russo-Turkish War broke out in that year. The war concluded disastrously for Turkey. The prevailing anarchy made it impossible to carry out the proposed reforms, and, under the plea of military necessity, the Constitution was suspended. During the thirty-one years since it has never been restored. But the withdrawal of constitutional rights has not been accepted by the Turkish people without a struggle. Every year has emphasized the fact that the people have been really rent in twain. Many have chosen to live as best they could under an autocrat who, like his predecessors, continued to exercise legislative and executive authority by two appointees, the Grand Vizier, the head of the temporal Government, and the Sheïk-ul-Islâm, the head of the Church. A strong minority, however, did not give up the hope of better things, and formed themselves into what became known as the Young Turk Party, with Midhat Pasha at their head. They have kept up an agitation for the restoration of the Constitution. Though Abdul Hamid has exiled thousands of them, the exiles co-operated from abroad in the propaganda. When, nearly three years ago, the Autocrat of all the Russias consented to a Russian Parliament, and when the Persian Autocrat consented to a Persian Parliament, the Young Turks saw their supreme opportunity.

❀

Abdul Hamid Yields

Hence the recent Young Turk agitation has been more unremitting than ever. It was bound ultimately to break out in deeds of violence. The record of the past few months has been specially alarming, culminating last week in the murder of two generals by their subordinate officers, the kidnapping of a provincial governor, open mutiny in three provinces, and as open sympathy by the mutineers for the oppressed Christian Macedonians; finally, the discovery in Constantinople of a new anti-dynastic plot. The Sultan attempted to meet the case by a wholesale promotion of officers on whom he thought he could rely, and by ordering fresh troops from Asia Minor into European Turkey. But he gave up the struggle on learning that his trusted Albanians had taken an oath to favor the Constitution's re-establishment. Abdul Hamid has long believed that, should all others fail him, he could depend upon the Albanian mountaineers, from whom his body-guard is chosen. The Grand Vizier, an Albanian and a reactionary, had fostered this conceit. The Young Turks were universally recognized as instigating all these disturbances. So far from denying this, they declared that if the Sultan did not at once restore the Constitution, they themselves would do so, and would set up an opposition government. The monarch saw that further opposition would, for the moment at least, mean useless bloodshed, owing to the widespread army disaffection. Thereupon he yielded. A general impression exists that Abdul Humid is insincere and intends to find means to annul the Constitution as soon as possible. Nevertheless, he has dismissed his Grand Vizier, has appointed in succession a reformer, one fairly acceptable to the Young Turks, and, more than all, has actually summoned a Parliament. The occasion is one of historic moment.

❀

Two Kinds of Old Age Pensions

The passage last week by the British House of Lords of the Old Age Pensions Bill, on its second reading, makes it practically sure that the measure will become law. It may seem strange that such a bill should have passed the House of Commons, and stranger that it should have passed the House of Lords. This was mainly because the principle of the bill came before Parliament with the authority of the two parties. When the Conservative Liberal-Unionist Cabinet was in power, it took up the idea of providing against

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

poverty in old age. When the present Liberal Cabinet took office, it put old age pensions in its platform, feeling doubtless, as one of its most distinguished members, Lord Morley, said, that to prevent a man who has worked hard all his life, maintained his family, and been a good citizen, from going to the workhouse in his old age, deserves more glory than to win battles on the field. The bill was passed by an overwhelming if reluctant majority, for the humanitarian principle was clouded by the details of the measure. Its weightiest critics were Lord Cromer and Lord Rosebery. The first declared that the measure would imperil free trade. It is true, we think, that a probable enlargement of old age pensions, by lowering the age limit or by eliminating some present conditions, and their certain enlargement by the discouragement to save, might give to English protectionists an additional reason for departing from free trade on the ground that a different fiscal policy would produce more revenue. Lord Rosebery declared the bill to be Socialism pure and simple, that it exemplified the growing desire to transfer responsibility from the individual to the State. Moreover, he said that the estimate of the cost had already advanced from the limit of thirty million dollars a year; every one knew that it would not stop at fifty millions or a hundred millions. "I am beginning to think," added he, "that this empire may at last be destined to be wrecked by its finance, this measure alone dealing a blow to the empire and encumbering its finance to a degree of which no man living can see the limit." The Outlook has already reported the details of the bill. In one economically vital feature it is distinguished from the German system. In England the recipient contributes nothing specifically to the pension. In Germany, he, his employer, and the public treasury all contribute; hence the workman is compelled to save something throughout his life that he may insure his old age against want.

❀

Otto Pfleiderer

The eminent German theologian Otto Pfleiderer is dead at the age of sixty-nine. Students of theology at the University of Berlin cannot forget their lectures at eight o'clock every morning on Church History by Professor Harnack, at nine o'clock on Christian Ethics by Professor Kaftan, and at ten o'clock on the Philosophy of Religion by Professor Pfleiderer: Harnack—quick, nervous, alert, brilliant, in the rush of his speech walking to and fro, and even sitting on the table, dangling his legs and swinging his arms as if they were electric tangents, as he shot his shafts of sarcasm on some object of dislike, St. Jerome for instance; Kaftan—smooth-shaven, solid-looking, full of physical and mental balance and poise, with both feet on the solid earth; Pfleiderer—tall, dignified, serene, with a dome-like head to which silver-gray hair and beard lent the effect of an aureole. As he sat behind his desk, the desk seemed suddenly a throne and he a Jove! Listening to Harnack or Kaftan was, of course, well worth while; Pfleiderer lacked the brilliancy of one and the forcefulness of the other. But in listening to Pfleiderer—whether in the lecture-room at the university or in his villa at Gross-Lichterfelde, the pleasant Berlin suburb—his disciples were conscious that they were breathing a higher air, that of pure science and pure theology. The great lesson taught by Dr. Pfleiderer, insisted on by him in his every academic course and his every book, was the inspiration of realizing the oneness of God with man. In his new vision of this truth he combined rationalism with spirituality. After his student days he became a pastor, first at Heilbronn and then at Jena, where he was *Ober-Pfarrer*, or rector, and was also professor at the university. Forty years ago he was called to the chair of systematic theology at Berlin. He had a claim to that distinction, for his name was already famous by a series of remarkable articles on the New Testament criticism and by his book on Pauline theology. Later he published "The Influence of the Apostle Paul on Christianity." He will probably be better known, however, by his "Christian Origins," his "Development of Theology," his "Evolution and Theology," and his "Philosophy of Religion." They exhibit a reasonable, radical the-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ological position, a patently judicial temperament, and much elevation of style. In these respects Dr. Pfleiderer was like Dr. A. V. G. Allen, that other eminent theological teacher who recently passed away. By word of mouth and by word of pen these men have left behind them an enduring influence.

❀

American Athletes Abroad

The victories of Americans in the Olympic Games at London have been most gratifying. Out of twenty-seven events, in the track and field sports proper, America secures fifteen "firsts," Great Britain and her colonies ten. We wish we could say that the American athletes have shown themselves good losers as well as good winners. It is impossible at this distance, even if one wished to do so, to sit in judgment on the merits of the contesting claims made in the cases in which Americans held that they were unfairly treated. In at least one of these cases, however, the protests were withdrawn after being made, and in another (that in which the American runner Carpenter was disqualified for unfair action) the British press, at least, is unanimous and vigorous in asserting that he did in fact join with others in "pocketing" a rival. But whatever may be the merits of the dispute, it is certain that the managers of the American team cannot be justified for the sneering, quarrelsome, and unsportsmanlike assertions which they have had cabled to this country to the effect that they knew beforehand that the English judges would not give fair play to the Americans, that there was a plot to put the Americans at disadvantage, and that "the far-famed English sportsmanship" meant that the English representatives were to be made to win regardless of the facts. Every one who feels an honest interest in these great international contests will deprecate this kind of bickering, and regret that the American record in London should have been marred by querulous talk of this kind. The crowning success of the United States at the Stadium was the winning of the Marathon race by John J. Hayes, of the Irish-American Athletic Club of New York, and the fact that three of the first five to finish in this long race came from the United States. Americans may rejoice in this victory and at the same time feel sincerest sympathy for the Italian, Dorando, who collapsed ten yards from the finish, and was dragged over the line by his friends, of course only to be disqualified. In all of the revivals of the old Olympic Games, the Marathon race has naturally been the most exciting and popular feature. It had peculiar and unique interest, to be sure, when it was first run at Athens and from Marathon itself over the very road traversed by the runner who brought the news of the battle of Marathon. But, wherever run, it excites the spectators' enthusiasm as does hardly anything else in the whole athletic world. This year the race was started by a pistol-shot fired by the Princess of Wales in the beautiful park of Windsor Castle; and at the shot, fifty-eight long-distance runners, picked as the swiftest from the representatives of more than twenty nations, began their long run of twenty-six miles to the Stadium at Shepherd's Bush. This great distance was covered by Hayes in a few seconds less than two hours and fifty-five minutes. At the Stadium were assembled some eighty thousand people, with King Edward and Queen Alexandra in the royal box. When the course was cleared, and it was known that the runners were approaching, there was a tense hush, and all eyes were fixed on the entrance. The scene that followed was distressing and leads one to doubt whether, even to please a crowd of eighty thousand people, such exhausting races are to be commended. We quote from the New York Sun's special despatch:

> It was 5:26 o'clock when Dorando finally appeared at the entrance. He was a pitiful wreck, with drawn face and tottering legs. He was hardly able to support himself, and friends following closely behind stood ready to prevent his falling. One hundred and fifty yards from the finish he fell in a heap, but his friends lifted him up, and he started on again, only to fall once more, a few yards beyond. With assistance he regained his feet, stumbling, supported by his friends, but reeling back and forth like a drunken man, while he covered the short distance to

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the tape. Again and again he collapsed, but he was dragged to his feet. The cries and cheering which resounded through the Stadium became quieter. The spectacle of this helpless man being compelled to continue a contest which was far beyond his physical powers was almost disgusting. Many of the onlookers turned their faces away from the sight.

As Dorando regained his feet for the third time, Hayes, the American, entered the Stadium. He received a hurricane of cheers, and for a moment it looked as if he would be able to get around to the finish before the exhausted Italian, who by this time was tottering along thirty or forty yards from the tape. Hayes, while more or less exhausted after his twenty-six-mile run, was in far better shape than Dorando. To the accompaniment of the cheers of thousands he started a final spurt which carried him rapidly around the third of a mile which separated him from the almost unconscious Italian. The thousands of spectators watched in turn the efforts of the Italian to crawl the few yards which separated him from victory and the sprinting American who was running ten yards to every foot the leader made. Brandy and other stimulants were administered to Dorando, and when it was seen that he was in such condition that the few remaining yards were beyond his ability to gain, he was swallowed up in a throng of excited officers and attendants, and the whole group moved over the finish line, with Hayes still running strongly more than a hundred yards away.

❀

The Management of the Home

In comparison with the progress in factories and in railways, in business organization, and even in agriculture, there has been little progress in the management and direction of what is the basis of them all—the home. The one exception, if it can be included under the term progress, is the development of the apartment and the family hotel, and the consequent transfer of direction and responsibility from the natural head of the household to others. There seems to be no reason, however, why the activities of the home should not be economically administered, and why they should not profit by all that is to be learned from science and from high organization. It is to bring to the practical management of the home the fruits of modern knowledge that the Lake Placid Conference on Home Economics was established. Of this Conference Mrs. Ellen H. Richards is Chairman, and Mrs. Melvil E. Dewey, Lake Placid Club, Essex County, New York, is Secretary. This year, by invitation of Dr. George E. Vincent, the Conference held its tenth annual meeting at the Chautauqua Institution. The subjects considered included technical housekeeping themes, scientific discussions of diet and nutrition, courses of study which shall be orderly in thought and possess educational value in each process, house construction and decoration, school lunches, college meals, and many problems of health. The presentation of the subject of textile manufactures led to the resolution in favor of establishing a standard in textiles, in order that the purchaser of silk, linen, or wool may know the grade of goods for which she pays as accurately as she knows the quality of the plate or jewel she purchases. The expectation of tips and fees, not only in public places but in private establishments, the Conference recognized as a growing evil, to be combated by the establishment of standards of service and standards of wages. At this Conference a committee was appointed, to report at the December meeting of the teaching section, on a constitution for an association of home economics that shall have a National scope.

❀

The Outlook's Platform

The Outlook is neither a Democratic, a Republican, a Populist, nor a Socialist organ; but it entertains definite convictions concerning certain political and social principles, and it desires to see the policies of the country guided by those principles. They are all involved in the one word democracy.

But democracy is a word of many meanings. What we mean by democracy is this: Autocracy is government by one; oligarchy government by a few; aristocracy government by the nobles; plutocracy government by the wealthy; democracy government by all the people. We do not believe in government by one, or by a few, or by the nobles, or by the wealthy; we do believe in government by all the people.

This does not involve universal suffrage. Universal suffrage often produces oligarchy. It does involve suf-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

frage so conditioned that all men of intelligence, thrift, and patriotism can obtain it.

Democracy is not merely political; it is also religious, educational, and industrial. It means religious institutions for the benefit not merely of the priests or the saints, but of all the people; it means schools for the benefit not merely of the literary class, but of all the people; it means industry for the benefit not merely of the employing class, but of all the people. It means government, religion, education, and industry for all, with special privileges for none. It means some share for all in the control of the political, the religious, the educational, and the industrial institutions.

Our political, religious, and educational institutions are largely democratic; our industrial institutions are largely oligarchic. They are governed, not by all the workers, but by the noble and wealthy class. Their profits are not equitably divided among all the workers; they go too largely to the employing class. Says James Russell Lowell: "Socialism means, or wishes to mean, co-operation and community of interests, sympathy, the giving to the hands not so large a share as to the brains, but a larger share than hitherto in the wealth they must combine to produce—means, in short, the practical application of Christianity to life, and has in it the secret of an orderly and benign reconstruction."[1] We do not think that this is what Socialism, as interpreted by its great apostles, really means; we doubt whether it is what Socialism wishes to mean. But it certainly is what The Outlook means.

What does this involve?

It involves all that has been gained by much experimenting, many failures, and some hard battles in the past: the right of every man to himself, to act freely, to develop naturally, provided he does not violate the rights of his neighbor; the right of every man to work or to be idle, not to be driven to his toil by a master's lash, not to be forbidden the opportunity to toil by his fellow's vote; the right of every man to the product of his labor, be it little or much, an absolute right because it is the product of his labor.

In all production there are three necessary factors—tools, brains, and hands: how justly to divide their joint product between these three is one phase of our present industrial problem.

Because Socialism appears to us to involve a denial of the right of the individual to the product of his labor, because it would make the individual the servant of the State, require him to accept the work which the State assigns him, and to accept the reward which the State awards him, we disbelieve in Socialism. By Socialism, which is a word of many and contradictory definitions, we mean that system which is embodied in the motto of Karl Marx, "From every man according to his ability, to every man according to his need." We disbelieve that motto. Justice will award to every man all that he is able to produce; generosity will inspire him to give of the product of his labor to his less able fellow. The State must be just; the individual should be generous. For this reason also we believe in trade unions and believe that they should be subject to the law. Men have a right to combine to promote their common interests; they have no right to compel other men to join with them in their combinations, and they have no right to combine for the purpose of injuring their neighbor. Great combinations, whether of labor or capital, should be subject to the law.

Industrial democracy involves not only the protection of the individual's right to private property, it also involves the protection of the public's right to public property. The great powers of nature—gravitation, heat, electricity; the great resources of nature—light, air, oceans, land, water power, forests, mineral deposits; and the great National highways, navigable rivers, and chartered railways—are private property only as society has made them so. "The earth is the Lord's, and the fullness thereof;" and the Lord did not make it for a privileged class. How to secure to the public its right to this public property without private injustice; how to treat our natural forces so that the inventor will receive

[1] Democracy and other Addresses, p. 40.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

an adequate reward for his ability and yet plutocracy will not secure a monopoly of steam and electricity, how to conserve our natural resources so that they will be utilized for the public welfare and not recklessly wasted in private exploitation, how to control our National highways so that rich and poor will get equal advantage from them, is the problem which confronts us.

The Outlook believes in making private monopoly impossible by making private control of public property impossible. It would limit patent rights as they are limited in England, by securing the right of every individual to use any patent on paying what the courts adjudge to be a just compensation. It would preserve for the public all natural resources—streams, mines, forests, grazing lands—not already given over to private hands, and such natural resources as have been given over to private hands it would recover, probably by a system of taxation. It would improve, at National expense, all available inland waterways for the free use of the Nation. And it would bring the railways under such National regulation as may be necessary to secure their equal use by rich and poor.

Equality of property rights is of little value unless it is accompanied by approximate equality of burdens and of opportunity. Government cannot do everything; but what an efficient government can do, a just government will do to secure to all the people equality of burdens and equality of opportunity.

Equality of burdens involves equitable taxation, and indirect taxation is always inequitable. Taxes on expenditure bear more heavily on the poor than on the rich, because the difference between their incomes is always far greater than the difference between their expenditures. We are opposed to a protective tariff system because it levies the burdens of taxation unequally, because it enriches the already rich far more than it increases the income of the poor, because it denies to the individual his right to buy and sell in the open market. The attempt to compensate for this inequality of burdens by a graduated income tax may furnish a relief, but it is not a remedy.

Equality of opportunity involves the protection of children from the greed which denies to them the joys of childhood, the protection of mothers from the greed which denies to them the ministry of motherhood, the protection of men from the greed which denies to them the development of manhood and transforms them into bits of a complicated machinery. It involves a system of public education broad enough to provide equipment for all forms of service, mechanical or literary. It involves doing all that legislation can do to prevent the recurrent crises which throw willing workers out of work. It involves a fair chance for every man to do all that he can and to become all that he can.

Only a strong National government can control National patents, conserve National resources, regulate National highways. Industrial democracy therefore requires a strong National government. The danger to America is not from political autocracy, but from industrial autocracy. The only remedy for the concentration of plutocratic power in industry is the concentration of democratic power in government.

It is because Mr. Roosevelt has so ably represented and so courageously asserted these principles that The Outlook has given to him its cordial support. It is because we believe that the protective system, with such applications of it as ship subsidies, is inconsistent with these principles that on the tariff and subsidy questions we have parted company with Mr. Roosevelt. It is because we think that little hope for the steady, progressive, and unrevolutionary development of these principles is afforded by the somewhat heterogeneous utterances of the Democratic platform, and the still more heterogeneous utterances of its chief candidate, that we shall not support Mr. Bryan, despite our agreement with some of these utterances. It is because we think that hope for their gradual development in the National life is afforded by the present platform of the Republican party and the known experience and character of its chief candidate that, in spite of our disagreement with the Republican doctrine of a protective tariff system, we shall give to Mr. Taft our cordial support.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Bishop Potter

Bishop Henry Codman Potter, of New York, died July 21. The Coadjutor Bishop of the diocese, Dr. David H. Greer, has without election become his successor.

Bishop Potter had recently passed his seventy-fourth birthday. He began life as a business man, but, feeling a strong call to the ministry, went directly into the theological seminary without a preliminary college education. To this fact may be partly attributed both his peculiar excellencies and his defects. For his marked success was due rather to his skill as an administrator than to eminent scholarship, and he was always, in the best sense of the term, a man of the world. To his early education may also be partly attributed his strong democratic sympathies; for in his childhood the income of his father, Alonzo Potter, who later became Bishop of Pennsylvania, did not exceed $750 a year. After successive pastorates in Greensburg, Pennsylvania, Troy, New York, Boston, Massachusetts, and New York City, he became, first, Coadjutor Bishop and later, on the death of his uncle, Horatio Potter, Bishop of New York, a post which he actively filled for a quarter of a century.

Educated in the Evangelical school, and during his rectorship of Grace Church recognized as a Broad Churchman, he never identified his bishopric with any party in the Church, either High, Broad, or Evangelical; and in his administration showed neither favoritism nor hostility to St. George's, which represented one extreme, or to St. Mary the Virgin, which represented the other.

In 1900, out of first-hand knowledge of conditions on the east side of New York, he wrote to Mayor Van Wyck a burning letter of rebuke and demand, and afterwards held a noonday meeting in St. Paul's Church, at which he spoke to the business men of the city. As a direct result, the Committee of Fifteen was formed, which brought about the election of Mayor Low, and instituted lasting reforms that broke the tyrannous rule of the forces of vice over the city's poor. He was one of the organizing members of the National Civic Federation, formed to secure better practical relations between capital and labor; and, as a member, he took an active and eminent part in the amicable settlement of a number of serious strikes.

Though to him form was secondary to substance, it was by no means negligible. He prized all that added to the beauty as well as to the wholesomeness of life. What he felt and did on behalf of the outward representation of inward order will have a lasting memorial in the serene presence of Grace Church in the midst of hurrying Broadway and in the more monumental impressiveness of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

Great bishops have been of two types—the statesman and the priest. Historic illustrations of the two are afforded by Pope Leo XIII and Pope Pius X. Bishop Potter belonged to the first type. He was not an ascetic, nor even a Puritan. If Boston is the Athens of America, New York City is its Corinth. Bishop Potter was a Corinthian bishop of a Corinthian diocese. He interpreted the Church to the world and the world to the Church, for he understood both. His social tastes were aristocratic, but his principles were democratic, and in his administration he played neither to the boxes nor to the gallery. He had dignity, perseverance, courage, and great diplomatic skill, but his diplomacy was that of a catholic, not of a cowardly or compromising, character. He believed in a social Christianity long before the present semi-socialistic movement in the Church.

Not only was he personally a great power for civic righteousness, but his leadership had a great deal to do with making the Episcopal Church in the city of New York an organized force for higher political and social life. His attempt to establish a moral saloon did not succeed, but it proved his courage to dare opprobrium and illustrated his faith in constructive rather than repressive measures. Not only was he thoroughly dedicated to his work, but it would be difficult to name any single man, ecclesiastic or layman, who has done so much to secure the dedication of wealth in the city of New York to the service of the higher life. He was not eminent as

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

either a priest or a preacher, but he was a great bishop, and by his comprehensive sympathies and his wise administration did much to commend the bishopric to men of other communions, and to counteract the prejudices against it aroused by the scholastic arguments of high and narrow ecclesiastics. The prejudices against him—and they were sometimes exceedingly bitter—were to be found mostly among those who knew him least. In those who knew him best a great respect for his abilities and his self-devotion was generally found, mingled with a warm affection founded on appreciation of a rare though sometimes hidden personality.

❀

Open to Heaven Only

Among the many helpful illustrations of Christian experience and duty to be found in the meditations of St. Francis of Sales occurs this happy parable: "The halcyons form their nests like an apple, and leave only a little opening at the top; they build them on the seashore, but make them so firm and impenetrable that, when the waves surprise them, the waters can never get into them, but, keeping always afloat, they remain in the midst of the sea, and masters of the sea. Your heart, dear Philothea, ought to be like this nest, open only to heaven, and impenetrable to riches and all transitory things. If you have them, keep your heart free from the least affection towards them; keep it always floating above them, so that amidst riches it is empty of riches, and the master of riches. Ah! no; do not put this heavenly spirit into earthly goods; let it always be superior to them, above them, not in them."

These wise and searching words have the confirmation of the experience of the race behind them. In every generation men have made disastrous investments and borne heavy losses in consequence; but the one investment which everywhere and in all times has meant dishonorable bankruptcy has been the investment of the heavenly spirit in earthly goods. These goods are well worth having; only the indolent, the short-sighted, or the fanatical despise them; they have the real and substantial value which belongs to all things which, as materials or tools, can be used for worthy ends. Poverty is not a state of grace, and to be poor is not of itself an evidence of superiority; it is often an evidence of improvidence, indolence, or lack of good sense. There is no more virtue in poverty than in wealth; the moral quality of both conditions depends entirely on the manner in which they have been reached. Earthly goods are worth large investments of foresight, diligence, energy, prudence, work; and sane men, who understand the meaning and place of realities in the world, are glad to make these investments.

There are, however, certain things, that are part of the capital with which every man is endowed, which are always lost when they are invested in earthly goods; and among them are character, ideals, affections, ultimate aims—those things which belong to the soul and are not subjects of barter and sale. If it be true, as men are beginning to see with great clearness, that there is no absolute right of property and that a man can never dissociate himself entirely from his fellows and hold his possessions as if he were alone in the world, it is equally true that no one has absolute ownership of the gifts of spirit which have been bestowed upon him. No man owns himself and no man has the right to sell himself; there is but one purchaser in the market for souls, and no one ever has yet had dealings with the Devil who did not end in calamitous bankruptcy. Since men began to understand what man is and what life is, they have known that the sale of the soul is the most awful of tragedies. The terror with which the Middle Ages invested this transaction was not the exaggeration of superstition; it was a deep perception of the appalling fate of the man who sells what does not belong to him, and parts with himself.

This is what men do when they invest in earthly goods not only time, strength, industry, and ability, which were intrusted to them to make profit with, but integrity, sympathy, affection, the riches of faith. To keep one's mind open to

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the world and one's heart open to heaven is to gain the wealth that may minister richly to one's fellows, and to keep intact that divine endowment which God gives his children to be invested in faith, purity, worship, helpfulness.

❀

The Spectator

The Spectator is busily gazing at nothing whatever, except the sky, the sea, and a strip of sand. All from the shore of Nantucket Island—once an appanage of New York, and by its own choice transferred to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, as the Spectator learned from a little "historical map" of the land picked up by him long time since in a second-hand book-shop. But, really, Nantucket belongs to itself alone, as witness her brave defiance of the otherwise resistless automobile. To stand in the path of one, argues a courage nothing else than foolhardy; but Nantucket plants herself squarely across the way of them all, and succeeds far better than King Canute in setting a limit to the irresistible.

❀

The Spectator, on the beach, and gazing eastward, is thankful that he cannot see the coast of Spain. Though some eighteen or twenty miles must be the extent of his vision, he looks on a virtual infinity that eludes the eye as the future eludes prophecy. Nearer to him, upon the sloping sand, lie those queer shreddy patches of weeds and tangle that are to the ocean what dust is to the land—the rubbish thrown out of Neptune's premises into his neighbor's lot. The surf to-day is upon the doll-house scale—made up of wavelets taking their first lessons in rolling. They toddle up on shore as uncertainly as an infant, and roar as gently as a sucking dove. They resemble storm breakers as kittens resemble Bengal tigers—being harmless miniatures that show the beauty to which fright might blind us in their archetypes.

❀

Meanwhile the white terns curve through the air, now and then making plummet drops through the blue surface below them, taking snapshots at a fish dinner. Whenever a tern lets go, and shoots into the sea, the Spectator is aware of it by the sound—a soft "choop!" This comes from the splash and the following slap, as the sea closes over the invader. There is no such sound made upon the return from water to air. That is a hurried, bustling struggle of flapping wings, which makes comparatively little noise. At a distance there is no sound.

❀

More interesting to the Spectator is the bird's attitude as he plunges. At one instant a flying-machine, or aeroplane, at the next, by a mid-air somersault, the air-ship becomes an arrow-head, and falls—a bolt from the blue. The Spectator ought only to see, but he cannot help sympathy with the fish who are exposed to these animated rockets. He has had his nervous moments on Fourth-of-July nights, for fear lest falling rocket-sticks might do damage, though he knew how small were the chances of being hit. But the terns are rockets that go about in the sky seeking to fall upon the poor finny folk below. The Spectator is glad that no big birds of prey have learned to attack mankind in similar fashion—or we might all go about in pointed steel helms, and then how burdensome it would be to tip our eight-pound headgear to fair friends in bonnets of steel wire and spikes!

❀

It is said that Indian youngsters and ancient slingers (of the Balearic Isles, the Spectator thinks—but fortunately is miles from lemons and reference books) were taught to be good marksmen by having to strike their dinners from the top of poles; and the terns' marksmanship—or marksbirdship—must be acquired in the same good school. Yet either they miss very often, or gulp their fish before they rise, for the Spectator sees many come up from their marine market with only the bill to show for their dive. Possibly they fish for minnows, and swallow them as they come upward.

❀

The Spectator hopes that not all their swoopings are in search of food. At

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

least they seem to enjoy their wingings, and to make long flights alongshore without real necessity. It would seem that if they sought food all the time they would be more likely to avoid one another than to travel in social groups, chattering and gossiping like maidens in pretty white dresses out a-picnicking.

❀

There is much of our thinking that depends upon the nature of the eye. If it had been microscopic or telescopic, adjusted to the small or the great, the world would have been entirely changed to us. The English writer, W. S. Gilbert, before his association with Sir Arthur Sullivan and his absorption in light comic opera, wrote many fanciful tales having the same whimsical humor that found play in the delicious "Bab Ballads." Among these tales a delightful one is "King George's Middy," which recounts the adventures of a midshipmite upon a wishing island. Here, among other victims of their own rash wishes, the middy comes upon two scientific men who have become the possessors of microscope and telescope vision, respectively—to their infinite disgust.

❀

Of all this the Spectator is reminded by his absorption in the sea-birds, to the ignoring of the tiny insect life about him—queer humpbacked flies; various crawling creatures that the Spectator wishes would mind their own business (forgetting that this is precisely what they are doing, quite as well or better than the Spectator), certain spiders, and so on. Then, besides the things that are, there are the vestiges of the past—footprints which Chingachgook could read, and the Spectator cannot, having had to learn much other reading in other languages. And, by the way, the Spectator regretfully confesses himself a skeptic as to the doings of these wonderful Indian trailers. He does not carry his skepticism to the length of wishing to have a sharp-eyed brave with scalping-knife set upon his own trail; but he would like to see the matter tested before his own face and eyes, in some vast amphitheater where pursuer and pursued would go through their marvelous performances in plain sight of spectators. This especial Spectator would find such an exhibition "convincing," to use a popular term.

❀

The ocean, at least, is trackless, and has just enough change to make monotony of restlessness. It soothes by presenting impressions that defy wording. The Spectator believes that the tire of civilized life comes largely of definite thinking, and for this the water that entirely surrounds Nantucket is the heaven-appointed cure.

❀

In specifying, the Spectator merely confines himself to what is before his eyes, and distrusts his present impression that here is the only genuine original Ocean of which all the rest are imitations more or less faithful. He accepts it with joy, and will leave it with regret, for the Spectator is a thorough believer in that great non-proprietary remedy—the seashore. Indeed, he supports his faith by taking his own remedy whenever it is possible, and by continuing the treatment each time until he is summoned to return. Surely there is some reason why most of the surface of the globe is submerged, and only the smaller portion made suitable for the growing of crops, the repairing of boats, and other baser uses. The Spectator finds that solid ground has its good qualities, but very high among them he reckons the fact that it is an excellent point from which to view the crashing of the breakers along the shore.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE BACKGROUND OF THE SCHOOL

BY LOUISA LANE McCRADY

WHEN a mother takes her child to school for the first time, when the meeting with his teacher is over, and the important ceremony of finding a place for that first lunch-basket is accomplished, when the child is fitted to his desk, then the moment comes when the mother turns to leave him with the feeling that this particular responsibility is to be shared in a new way. A thoughtful retrospect of one's own school life, and any experience as a teacher, must show that *the* important influence in a child's education is a proper understanding between parents and teachers as to what is meant by making the home share with the school the responsibility for each child. The training of the modern teacher and the elaborate equipment of any school of the present day make the whole plan of a child's school life more complicated than it was in the time of what was known as "the dame school." As conditions have become less simple, the line of separation between the school and the home seems to have widened. Although the mother of to-day visits school ten times when the mother of yesterday might call for her child once; whereas now there is actually much more consultation between mother and teacher than was ever thought of in days when education was less of a science, yet in that older day there was real co-operation between the home and the school; in other words, the school now works independently, while the education then was dependent on what, for want of a better name, might be called the background of the school.

The ground is always dangerous to tread when people begin to compare the present with the past. It is often a sign of not the happiest phase of old age when the manners and customs of a former generation are dwelt upon as superior to those of the present time. There could hardly be a weaker argument brought before a young person than when a grandmother says, "Why, when *I* was a child, I shouldn't have dreamed of doing such a thing!" neither young nor old in this instance being able to take the point of view of the other. There is little to inspire in the thought, "The good old times: all times, when old, are good!" On the other hand, it is not a more wholesome sign when people fail to respect a past that has made a present possible, and therefore are without the inspiration that comes from turning back reverently to some of those fine old customs made less common now by the busy crowding in of new thoughts. It is only by calling to mind customs which in themselves have no utilitarian value that we can prevent ourselves from becoming mere materialists. In such a spirit it *is* safe to turn back to some of the days that are behind, just as in climbing a mountain one naturally stops now and then, turning back to realize the widening of the outlook with the ascent.

The background of the school is the home. It may be a place full of high associations, of kinship with the best things and friendship with the finest people living and with those who have gone on to larger opportunities; or it may be a pretty barren place, where the circle of interest does not extend beyond the daily experience. The home may be full of all sorts of representations of the highest thought, past and present, and yet utterly without the power of recognizing the relation of these thoughts to the life to which they belong and to a different life. Whatever the home, if it be the background of the school, it stands to reason that the teacher's work is furthered or handicapped by the influences under which the child grows up, and that it is in the power of the home to fit the children's minds to receive what they are taught in school or to act as a blind before their mental vision.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Ten years as a teacher, and much more experience on the part of teachers whose judgments are riper, have suggested certain specific ways in which homes might make the work of schools a more real part of a child's life.

To begin with, two disconnected statements may be brought together to help the train of thought: that an interdependence between the school and the home is *the* important influence in a child's education; and that homes where the circle of interest does not extend beyond experience are bound to act as a blind before the children's mental vision.

The "dame school" has its place in history, so that not much of an explanation of it is necessary. For the present purpose the fact to be remembered about that system of education is a striking one—that there the line of separation between the home and the school was a hair's breadth, because whatever was taught, whether it was the catechism or lines of kings, geography or dates, French verbs, stories, fables, hymns or other poetry, were all subjects which the home people were not too busy to take an interest in. In those older days there were perhaps fewer demands on the thoughts of the grown people. So many interesting things belonging to times of peace are happening every day now and are made public at once—things making history—so many problems and movements are discussed everywhere, that it seems as if the grown people had too much on their minds to be able to enter into the school education of the children, which is full of the elementary facts of nature and of stories of people in the infancy or childhood of the races. Although the mother frequently goes to school to see how John sits at his desk, whether the light is falling properly on John's shoulder, whether the ventilation of the school-room is fit for John's particular lungs, how John appears in relation to the other children, while the theory of the highest physical, mental, and moral development of John may be torn like "a passion to tatters" by the mother's conscientious devotion, it is often next to impossible for John's father and mother to become a child with John by really sharing his interests, or to bring him up to their level, by giving him the benefit of hearing at home as a matter of course the discussions of questions of interest, questions of history, past or present, which would throw a general light upon his school work. The urgent need in John's education is less that he should have a chance to tell at home what he learns in school than that he should become familiar there in a large way with whatever may give a human side to his school life. That, in substance, is what is meant by the interdependence between the school and the home.

Many grown people act as if they do not realize that the most responsive thing in nature is a child. He shrivels at a touch like the sensitive plant, or he opens out like a morning-glory in the sun. The unspoiled child is spontaneous; he has had no disappointments to make him timid, no distrusts to make him cautious. Sympathy to him is just what the sunlight is to the flower; he cannot expand without it, therefore he expects it because he lives by it. He needs from those who are nearest to him this sympathy with whatever he is learning every day in order to make his school life an education.

To give a concrete example of what I mean: very often in my own teaching of history, as the children grew old enough, I used to ask them to talk over certain subjects at home with their fathers, and when they would want to know what I thought about such questions as the tariff, or the difference between the English and American idea of the meaning of "taxation without representation," I would try to get them to talk over these subjects at home, so that they might have some view of their own to start on before being influenced by me. At first the same response always came, "But my father doesn't know anything about that!" And I used to reply regularly, "How do you know? have you ever tried to talk with him about it?" The answer was invariably, "No, but I'm sure he doesn't." And often the children came back greatly surprised at what their father did know, and they would be fired to do some thinking on a subject when they found that it was just as much thought of and discussed outside of books as in them.

The father of a family is usually

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

absorbed in his business or profession for the interest of it and because he needs to make just so much money in order to enable the family to keep up to a certain standard of living. He has neither time nor strength to enjoy any companionship with his children. Whatever time the mother can spare from her overcrowded life is ordinarily all the comradeship that children have with their natural protectors. The press of work makes the father forget that bearing the support of his family is only a small part of what really belongs to being a father, and that the mother's influence is just half of what a child needs. There are ways of looking at things that must always be *eternally feminine;* meanwhile, a child requires also the influence of a man's impersonal point of view in order to learn to face almost any subject squarely. He needs to grow up hearing as a matter of course his father talk with older people about subjects that interest men—endless subjects suggested by business or professional life, or by events past or contemporary, a knowledge or the ignorance of which marks the difference between intelligent and unintelligent people. Fathers often act as if they do not realize how much their personality means to their children, not only as children but all through life. The memory of a father is either something to be lost quickly, or something to which to live up. And the most useful memory is that of a companionship that has not talked down to the subjects to which a child's limited experience confines him, but rather has led him by familiarity with the thoughts of others to have thoughts of his own. Children who have the power to grasp a new subject, who enjoy a difficulty and are adaptable to a new point of view, are almost invariably those whose fathers have found time to make comrades of them.

I might tell story after story to show in a simple way the other side of this companionship between parents and children—that genuine sympathy with the subjects that are interesting children at the moment in their school life is the straight road to their minds. To any one who cares about knowing the mind of a child, here is one "open sesame." Such an interdependence between the school and the home, making whatever is learned there a human fact in the child's life, is *the* important influence in his education.

The second point is that homes where the circle of interest does not extend beyond one's actual experience are bound to act as a blind before the children's mental vision. Children whose line of thought does not reach beyond the groove of what they have done and seen or what their parents are doing and seeing have a mental handicap from the start. Of this mental handicap we hear on all sides from teachers of experience and teachers of inexperience. In speaking of the present conditions in school work, almost the first remark any teacher makes is that the greatest difficulty in teaching now is when, in studying any period of history or literature, a child has to imagine situations different from what he has actually known. A young teacher tells me sometimes of her discouragements with her history classes. When the children come to the period of the Reformation, they cannot be made to see why the martyrs should have given their lives for their religious faith. To their little empty minds the Martyrs' Memorial at Oxford and the other one behind Gloucester Cathedral are as speechless as the stone out of which they are hewn. These children cannot imagine why it could ever have made any difference what a person believes, or whether a person believes anything at all. Now, this lack of imagination is not shocking, given the environment in which many of these children grow up—every day alike and full of pressing activities, the background of tradition broken down by the ever-present present, nothing particularly steadfast to hold to, not even the word of the grown people, which is often scarcely more irrevocable than the word of another child. These children have perhaps never known anybody to whom such religious experiences are really vital; and since in their homes the circle of interest is likely to be bounded by experience in general, why should it be easy for a short time in school to get out of this mental strait-jacket?

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Another teacher tells me that she feels completely baffled when her task is to make the girls she has to teach get into the atmosphere of any Latin literature, whether it is the most democratic portions of the Orations against Catiline, or the most spirited verse of the Æneid, or Ovid's picturesque poetry. It is all one; the point of view is impossible—most of these children have lived too hard to be able to dream over again the story of Cupid and Psyche or of the coming of the spring, and recognize the symbolism there that they are meeting in various forms every day, and many times every day of their lives. The allusions are all unfamiliar; there is no delightful surprise of recognition on meeting a well-known mythological character, with its train of associations. No "chariot drawn by doves," not even Phaëton hanging on to the reins of the fiery steeds of the sun, could appeal to a person dependent on the speed of the motor-car. Whether the subject is history or any literature, the only help for this lack of imagination in the children's school work is to widen the circle of the general interests at home.

The chief difficulty there is that almost all life now drifts into organization. The child's sports are organized outing classes, bird walks, besides school, during the term, and when the long holiday comes there is the summer camp. Now the organization of sport has its definite aim of out-of-door life for the purpose of its effect on the child's health from beginning to end. The organization means nothing more than that by co-operation the same ends may be reached more effectively than by working single-handed. Almost all the interests and pursuits of modern life are followed by means of some sort of co-operation outside of the home. So true is this that often the complaint is made that family life is suffering. It would be a strange commentary on an age of institutions if they should tend to make lives individual to the extent of losing sight of the one institution out of which all others have grown. The home is near the danger line only when the circle of interest extends no further than experience. Only dependence on experience could ever make the imaginative quality of the home disappear. This quality is the influence that makes the home feeling. And, first of all, it is not an *imaginary* but an *imaginative* quality. What is "imaginary" exists only in the imagination; what is "imaginative" proceeds from the imagination, or may be understood only by means of the imagination: a fairy tale is imaginary; the deepest truth must be imaginative—that is, not understood fully except by means of the imagination. This imaginative quality, however it may be expressed, is the one thing in the home that is real enough to be absolutely permanent.

The next question is, What is this influence in the home that in its very nature widens the circle of interest beyond experience, and by its mere existence must keep the home the center of thought, in spite of individualism, no matter how pronounced the form? The answer to such a question may be found here and there all through Wordsworth's most highly reflective poems. Wordsworth seems to be the poet of the home, less in the shorter poems showing his understanding of so many simple types of character, or where he expresses the common feelings that "make the whole world kin," than in such poems as "Tintern Abbey," where he rises above every-day life and every-day people to express feelings which, when inborn, belong only to the poet. Those who are not poets will never understand the spirit of the Wordsworth of "Tintern Abbey" if they have never known a real home. Only a man who had known the meaning of such an influence could have expressed what he did in these verses:

"While with an eye made quiet by the power
Of harmony and the deep power of joy,
We see into the life of things."

This is a suggestion of the home influence which is essential to every school. It is given to most people to enjoy anything from a baseball game to a symphony concert, but comparatively few know what is meant by "the power of joy." That power is in a person's self. There may be, however, distinct influences that grow out of certain customs belonging to real homes, and, like many other expressions of the imaginative life, "the power of harmony, the deep

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

power of joy" may be partly dependent on such influences. The source of any influence is too elusive to be tracked by any trail whatever; but undoubtedly certain habits and customs tend to make certain influences, and, in so far as they actually *tend*, sometimes they can hardly be discriminated from the influences themselves. We are looking for some of those customs in the homes that must widen the circle of interest farthest beyond experience.

Together these customs may be summed up in a few words: whatever leads children into taking as many interests as possible as matters of course. If there is a road to what is called "culture," it is likely to be found where children grow up in their homes to care for everything out-of-doors, not as a fad, not for the sake of athletics, but as naturally as they breathe; where a love of what is best in history and literature grows on them from intimate familiarity, in the lost art of story-telling by the father or mother; where music, especially singing, is a part of the daily life. There is no way of getting this culture out of books: knowledge may come from books, but culture means the condition of the mind that receives this knowledge; culture may come from a knowledge derived by other generations from books, but not from books only, rather from living abundantly; and to children it seldom comes except as an inherited tradition.

To speak of these home influences in some detail—this natural feeling for out-of-doors is less the outing-class, bird-walk kind, helpful as both may be in their place, than it is what a child gets from going out with his mother, it may be, into those far southern woods where the spring air is exquisite with the scent of the yellow jessamine, or perhaps farther north in the later summer to find some special road where the red-wing blackbirds have been lately seen; and just in crossing the fields looking for the first blue gentian, or entering a wood-road, to hear her say in the course of conversation something like this:

"E'en the slight harebell raised its head
Elastic from her airy tread."

It is very pleasant to recognize these verses as perfectly familiar, and to be able to say "Go on, mother," with entire confidence in her power of going on with the description of "the Lady of the Lake." The children who are accustomed all their lives to hearing poetry quoted take literature as a matter of course. The poetry learned in this way stays in their minds of its own accord. Nothing appeals to children more than poetry as household words. They like the rhythm, and their minds are quickly responsive enough to see pictures readily. They love to hear about

"daffodils,
That come before the swallow dares, and take
The winds of March with beauty."

And what satisfaction they always show when they grow older and come to the reading of such a play as "Romeo and Juliet," where they recognize verses like these:

"what envious streaks
Do lace the severing clouds in yonder east:
Night's candles are burnt out, and jocund day
Stands tiptoe on the misty mountain tops."

It is wonderful how much poetry children can learn in school: cantos of "The Lay of the Last Minstrel" and "Marmion," the great "Hymn on the Nativity," Macaulay's "Lays," "The Hymn to Mont Blanc," "The Ancient Mariner," Shelley's "Cloud," all the battle poems and scores of others equally familiar to everybody. No poems learned in school, however, stay in the mind with the same associations as the verses that children hear so often from their mothers as to seem after long years a part of their home. It is simple enough to learn in "Marmion" about

"The battled towers, the donjon keep,
The loop-hole grates where captives weep,"

but if a child has not his mind full of those tales of chivalry and romance, told by the fire at home, it may be that when he is studying these verses he will have to keep close to the foot-notes which, to say the least, cramp his imagination. Think of his having to depend on a foot-note when he might have had a father or mother to clear the way at the start!

From poetry naturally comes music, and all kinds of songs—from the nursery rhymes and ballads to those forgotten Moore's "Melodies," that so many

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

mothers used to sing—the national hymns of the various countries—all sorts of hymns. David's experience driving the evil spirits away from Saul by his music is the common experience in homes throughout history; and all the songs that children sing take them out of themselves and their surroundings.

Poetry and music lead on to all literature, not just reading books for the first time in order to pass college admission examinations, but growing up hearing as a matter of course about the Dogberrys, the Falstaffs, the Shylocks, the Lears, the Cordelias, the Banquos and Macbeths, the Nicklebys, the Boffins, the Jorkinses, the Mrs. Poysers, the Becky Sharps, the Colonel Newcomes, the Caleb Balderstones, the Rebeccas and Rowenas, the Dorotheas of literature, with hosts of others as well known, so that, when the children meet these people in their own surroundings, it will be with the recognition due to familiar acquaintances, even if some of the characters in question are too forbidding to be called family friends.

Literature leads directly to all history, ancient and modern, taking the periods as the children come to them in school, not as strange, unheard-of regions, but having minds prepared to be interested in any history as related to facts familiarly talked of at home. There is one book of history, the spirit of which can hardly be learned except at home, a history which deals with the childhood of a race in such language that children are held spellbound by the beauty of its simplicity, leading them all the time to a point of view more and more foreign to their own than anything else could be—more foreign and yet strangely familiar. No matter how modern the children, they are rapt by the story of little Samuel in the Temple. The mystery of the Voice in the Dark fascinates them, and they can see the figure of the lad seeking the prophet and being told, "I called not; go, lie down again." And they wait expectantly for the final injunction, "Go, lie down: and it shall be, if he call thee, that thou shalt answer, Speak, Lord; for thy servant heareth." Children never fail to care for the Elijah stories, and they never lose their wonder when, on Mount Horeb, "the Lord" chose not the wind or the earthquake or the fire for the form of his appearance, but rather the "still, small voice." They are thrilled by the stories of the Den of Lions and of the Three Children in the Fiery Furnace; they have a real affection for "the little captive maid" with Naaman the Syrian and his "Abana and Pharpar, rivers of Damascus." They enjoy almost any Bible story because of its remoteness from their experience and its closeness to their lives. The mere enjoyment, however, is not the only influence. In Ruskin's "Præterita" he gives a list of the chapters from various parts of the Old and New Testament which his mother made him commit to memory. His commentary on them is interesting:

> And truly, though I have picked up the elements of a little further knowledge—in mathematics, meteorology, and the like, in after life—and owe not a little to the teaching of many people, this maternal installation of my mind in that property of chapters, I count very confidently the most precious and, on the whole, the one *essential* part of all my education.

A child brought up on the Bible as a matter of course, with his mother's voice to make the stories so real that the form of the language and the point of view are his own, has at his command the necessary alphabet of the most important periods of English literature in the matter of direct reference and the allusiveness of the language. He will not find his imagination blocked when he comes to study the classics; he will have met some of the familiar facts of life expressed in a way to which he is not accustomed; most important of all, he will have learned the meaning of a symbol; and for any literature, as for everyday life, he needs to look beyond the sign, in some form or other always before his eyes, to the thing signified.

It may readily be asked now, If the home is to be so much to the children and to do so much for them, what work is left for the school and the various tutors, governesses, and other outside organized aids to the home? There is only one answer: that no outside influence or force or power, however helpful, however necessary even, can ever lessen the responsibility of the home, because its center is

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the mother. Since one night in Bethlehem, twenty centuries ago, the mother's place and the dignity and sacredness of her influence have been held as a power apart from all others. Whatever aids she may make use of are *aids* only, and never can be substitutes for herself, because hers is the one undisputed "calling." Thus the greater the interdependence between the school and the home, always widening the circle of interest farther and farther beyond experience, the more may children learn "to see into the *life* of things." Without that sight or insight, whatever may be called "education" has not earned the name.

SUMMER VESPER SERMONS

BY LYMAN ABBOTT

HIGH PLACES

He will make me to walk upon mine high places.—Habakkuk iii. 19.

HE who wishes an easy time may lounge in the valleys. He who wishes invigorating air and inspiring vision will climb the peaks. Habakkuk thanked the God who enabled him to essay difficult tasks.

It is well to seek literature that requires hard thinking—the literature of elevated thoughts. There are times, no doubt, when the tired brain wants rest, when a story which is a "stop-thought" is welcome; times when the overworked spirit longs for sleep, and seeks what Thackeray calls a "night-cap." But to live with light and easy literature as our constant companion is to incite a habit of feeble-mindedness. Books are sometimes tools; and we take the tool which will best serve the work. Books are sometimes friends: we should take the friends who will best inspire to high thinking and noble endeavor. One may select his friend according to his temperament, but not to gratify and so develop a self-indulgent indolence. If one wishes romance, Scott; if humor, with lapses into extravaganza, Dickens; if analysis of human nature dramatically interpreted, George Eliot; if portraiture tinged with good-humored satire, Thackeray; if breathless pursuit after adventure, Stevenson. But why, with such friends offering their companionship, should I shut the door in their face and open it to nameless vagabonds, the tramps of the hour?

There is a tendency in our time to make all reading and all study easy. The substitution of gossip for news in the daily press, which we skim to-day and forget to-morrow, the seeking of soft and easy snaps in college, and the making of soft and easy snaps to meet the demand, are illustrations of this vicious habit. The wise man will seek for the high places in literature; will walk with Homer and Shakespeare and Dante and Browning and Hawthorne, with men who will compel him to mingle some thinking with his reading. The Germans have a proverb that reading is an excuse for not thinking. Some reading is.

The value—or, if my conservative reader thinks that is too strong a phrase, one value—of the Bible is that it compels thinking. The Bible is a literature of lofty souls. We cannot understand them unless we climb; hard thinking is the price we pay for broad vision. I like Paul partly for the same reason that I like Browning: they are both difficult to understand. The meat is sweeter because we have to crack the nut. No doubt there is much in the Bible that is easily understood; but even the simple experiences, or the experiences more simply narrated, yield far more to him who studies than to him who merely reads.

One may well thank God for personal friends whose presence stirs the blood to quicker activity and the brain to intenser thinking. There are two kinds of people with whom it may be well to be intimate if we can, and only two: those whom we can inspire and those who inspire us. A man is not only known, he is made, by the company he

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

keeps. Christ was a friend of publicans and sinners because he kept in high places while he was their companion. To live a low life with the low-lived is not to befriend them; it is to be their enemy. Whether one is living a higher life than those about him and is, sometimes consciously, sometimes unconsciously, striving to elevate them, or whether those with whom he is associating are living the higher life and he is striving, consciously or unconsciously, to attain their life—in either case he is spurred to a nobler activity. Thus the pupil and the teacher both gain from the instruction, and one, perhaps, no more than the other. But to select for friends those who will simply make our life easy, and to select them because they will make our life easy, is to determine on our own deterioration.

What is true of friends is true of tasks: eschew the easy, seek the difficult. There is an ambition which covets the highest, the most honored, or the best paid office: it is a poor ambition. There is an ambition which covets the highest work: it is a noble and ennobling ambition. So Governor Taft declined the offer of a seat on the Supreme Court Bench that he might stay in the Philippines and serve the Filipinos; so Bishop Brent declined the invitation to the bishopric of Washington that he might devote his life to the more difficult and thankless task of developing a Christian life and building up a Christian Church in a semi-paganized community. In each case the more seductive office was declined and the higher service chosen.

Americans are rarely lazy, but they are sometimes indolent. A lazy man does not like to do anything; an indolent man does not like to do anything he does not like to do. Indolence is sometimes self-indulgent activity. Happy the man who finds a peculiar joy in undertaking a difficult and disagreeable task, and in achieving it. I have a friend who says: "If you cannot do what you like, then like what you do." That is the secret of a truly successful life. One may be required throughout his life to do the easy things: let him do them with a contented spirit. But if Opportunity invites him to a service where success is difficult and failure not improbable, let him thank God who calls him to walk in a high place, and trust that God will enable him so to do.

Let us seek the high places of spiritual experience. And let us remember we are not wafted to them, we climb. "He maketh my feet like hinds' feet, and he will make me to walk upon mine high places." I once heard a sermon on Jacob's wrestling with God, and against it my soul rose in revolt. It left the impression that God was hard to be entreated; that he was a rock which might gush forth a spring of water, but only if one struck very hard and with unwearied persistence. Not so do I understand the experience of the saints or the teaching of the Bible. God gives easily; but we receive with difficulty. Spiritual taste is an acquired taste. We are to watch with all perseverance in prayer, not because God is reluctant to give, but because we are reluctant to receive. It requires resolution to pray, "Search me, O God, and know my heart: try me, and know my thoughts: and see if there be any wicked way in me, and lead me in the way everlasting." Christ prayed in an agony until the sweat fell as it were in great drops, not because his Father was unwilling to hear, but because his own flesh was unwilling to assent. His disciples were at ease—and slept; he was in agony—and walked in high places then and in the Passion which followed. The high place of Habakkuk was reached only through "sorrow's night and danger's path."

"For though the fig tree shall not blossom,
Neither shall fruit be in the vines;
The labor of the olive shall fail,
And the field shall yield no meat;
The flock shall be cut off from the fold,
And there shall be no herd in the stalls:
Yet I will rejoice in the Lord,
I will joy in the God of my salvation."

To rejoice when God drives us out of our resting-place and compels us to walk in difficult heights where we can walk only as he walks with us—this is the supremest spiritual experience.

"I thank Thee more that all my joy
Is touched with pain;
That shadows fall on brightest hours,
That thorns remain;
So that earth's bliss may be my guide
And not my chain."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE ADVENTURES OF A WILD CANARY

I—OF A LOOKING-GLASS AND A ROBBER BARON

BY LOUISE E. EBERLE

THE tiny island of Siassi, near enough to Borneo for an occasional friendly exchange of visits with the English there, boasts of but one town. In that town there were but four persons to whom we might look for companionship during our stay there, the rest being private soldiers, the native Moros, and resident Chinamen.

Yet I made and enjoyed, during my five months there, the most charming and piquant of friends, one who never jarred, whatever the mood, or came in at the wrong time, or differed unpleasantly; who could enter upon and become part of the most aerial day-dream without disturbing one thread of its golden woof. Yet for all her delicate service of friendship's table, it was I who was the slave, a most worshipful one withal, and she came to regard me with that tyrannical air which the very fragile have for the strong, who, in truth, are in terror of the tiny autocrat, lest one rough breath wreak disaster. We occupied the smallest of houses, all woven of split bamboo, so that one could use any part of the wall for a peep-hole, doing away with the necessity, too strenuous in the tropics, of going to the window. I occupied, perforce, a room which was a trifle longer one way than my iron cot. "It has this advantage, though," I said, "that I shall have it all to myself." Then I lay me down for my siesta, and discovered my mistake.

There was no ceiling, and the woven partitions did not reach nearly as high as the pointed, nipa-thatched roof, nearly the whole of which could be seen from each room. And I saw, first, a bevy of small lizards darting swiftly about, with apparently no more motion than shadows flickering on the wall, pursuing their prey of small moths and sunny-winged things; second, a great yellow and black spider, who sat in the middle of his web, surrounded by small satellites, and whom I never saw stir for all the weeks till the time of the Fourth Adventure; third, the king of the whole roof-garden (and serpent of the same), a bright, light-green lizard about fourteen inches long, with eyes of age-old greed and hardness set in the ever-young green of his body, as if youth were employed by ancient craftiness to work out its schemes of wickedness and guile.

Several times a tiny wild canary lilted in through the window or over the partition, and I felt quite proud to be the victim of such pretty intrusion; but I did not know till a day or two later that it was I who was the mere intruder, and that her visits were simply to see how much longer I was to be in the way. Then I noticed that all her quick flutterings centered themselves about a long withe of rattan hanging from the roof, just to one side of my dressing-table. About the rattan were twisted some rough bits of sweepings and straws, and it dawned on my clumsy human mind that I had interrupted a bride's spring-time nest-building.

The bride in question brought in the bridegroom, a very dashing, iridescent-throated beau indeed. He advised moving, but his wifelet pointed out that I was only a great stupid, slow-motioned creature who couldn't even fly, and who was really consumed with terror of her long bill (as was proved by my suddenly becoming motionless whenever she entered the room). Her broad-minded tolerance won the day, and at last the nest-building went on, and I was gradually made freer and freer of my abode, till I could pursue my toilet uninterrupted and uninterrupting, even to brandishing my brush and comb before the nest without disturbing its wary occupant. When the third set of twins arrived I had reached the point of being

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

permitted to swing, by means of a long trailer of cobweb, the nest, mother, children, and all, a privilege of which I was suitably proud. But this is anticipation.

One must put in, of course, a description of the heroine's charms, however minute that heroine may be. She was little larger than a humming-bird, with demure, homelike, olive gray-green back, wings, and head. But the breast was gorgeous enough (it was like coming on a splendid yellow rose under a little Quaker maid's gray cloak). Her brown beak was very long and fine, and had a sharp downward curve that ended in the sharpest of points. When she was busy with the nest, her eyes were the most go-ahead pin-dots imaginable, but afterwards, when she sat brooding with her birdlets under her wings, those same eyes proved that, although a camel can scarcely go through the eye of a needle, all love can shine through an orb almost as small.

Though her husband was so much more stylish than she, with his burnished throat, he was quite kind about helping her to build the nest around and about the wicker hanging from the roof. A long, slender cone they made of it, that at the bottom widened out into a little pocket with an infinitesimal round doorway in its side. The fit of the nest was very carefully taken, Ladybird Mine (as I ventured to call her) hopping in and out continually to try it. I should not say "hopping," for it was nothing as slow as that. In she would whiz, head first, so that one expected to see her pop clean through the other side, then turn about, give a few vigorous digs (they would have moved a twig quite readily) at the lining of the nest, and there she was—a kind of bewildering now-I'm-not-here-and-now-I-am performance that fairly dazzled. I did not see where hubby came in in the provision of room, but learned later that this was an up to-date ménage, and that he had his permanent quarters in the Birds' Club in the big mango tree, so that all his help in the nest-building was pure gratuitous graciousness. Then, after all was done, the whole was finished with a soft padding. Now that padding consisted of the major part of my supply of jeweler's cotton, which wifey stole brazenly bit by bit right under my vengeful eye; and she came and demanded more when that was done, which—I blush for my weakness—was meekly supplied.

Now Ladybird Mine, in the course of her search for suitable nesting material, made the discovery that brought into her life the joy-lit, pain-shadowed longing for the unattainable, with all its ecstatic misery and rending glory.

She discovered a looking-glass—and Eden was lost!

Peace was hers no more. It became the one feverish object of her life to entice, coax, command, tempt that enticing, coaxing, commanding, tempting little minx of a bird which she saw in the glass out to play with her. All her merry companions in the great hibiscus bushes and coffee trees counted for nothing after the discovery of that strange magic cave, with the barrier of solid air in front of it, where dwelt that one poor little enchanted bird.

But effort after effort proved vain: arch-tease or prisoner, whichever she was, she would come out to the edge of the cave when Ladybird Mine flew close up against that strange barrier, but when the latter flew backwards in her mesmeric attempt to impel the other out after her, back would fly the Mystic Princess to her own domain.

Now Ladybird Mine had a strong sense of duty and did not neglect her nest, in spite of the enticement abroad, especially after there arrived the two glossy pearls which were lovely enough for a queen's crown, and which she guarded accordingly. But sometimes she must stretch her wings, and why not utilize the time trying to help out, or at least comfort in her thraldom, the Mystic Princess? For her alone she sang, sang little wistful, yearning songs that had no art save that of love and a pure heart, and no inspiration save a desire to help; so they struck to the very soul of tenderness and caused hidden waters there to well and stir responsively.

Of course there are decriers who will say that the unhappy passion of Ladybird Mine was a proof of the primordial inherency of feminine vanity, or some such expression of wisdom—who will

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

contend that she knew her own reflection, and hence her love for it. These belittling persons I triumphantly refer to the end of the tale for refutation of their unworthy suspicions, and ask them if Ladybird Mine's heart would have ached over her husband's infatuation for a mere reflection—and that hers!

The tragic misunderstanding occurred soon after the arrival of the first eggs. Hubby, who, after the building of the nest, did not often desert his quarters in the club in the mango tree, happened in one day just as Ladybird Mine was singing in her soft little notes the most yearningly tender, enticingly sweet entreaty to the Mystic Princess to come forth. At her lord's entrance she did her conjurer's trick of getting back into her nest without taking any time to do it in, and sat there looking as impeccably matronly as possible.

Of course men have neither curiosity nor vanity, yet hubby took a peep just to see that his wife had been looking at nothing improper, and to his shocked horror he beheld there a dashing beau as iridescent of throat, as bright of eye, as himself. He turned with determined firmness to the nest to lay down the law once and forever to his erring wife, disregarding her amazed protestations of innocence with a very indignant air indeed. There was the bold young sprat himself keeping just beyond his reach!—though for his part he could not see what attraction there was about that brazen dandy!

Poor little Ladybird Mine was so distressed! Every beat of her microscopic dot of a heart, that was so great when seen by love's objective, was for her splendid mate, and now he doubted her! She fluttered tremulously out of her nest, twittering, "Listen, love! Oh, listen and believe! See, I will show you who was there." She approached the glass, all quivering generosity, to set right what had pained her love; but her love, after one more furiously jealous look at himself, made a vicious swoop at her, and off went a tuft of her topknot feathers!

She was plucky and she had pride, so she betook herself to her nest in wordless, reproachful dignity, and kept her little eyes gleaming bright till her lord had retired to his club, with as grand an air of self-righteousness as humans put on when they have done an unkind act.

Alas and alack! It was not long before Ladybird Mine was bald. Day after day the jealous tragedy went on; day after day the wifelet attempted to take one more peep in her anxiety to explain the mystery, and also—it must be confessed—to play again with the old fascination. Day after day hubby vented on her his unbelieving anger, and day after day they made it up out in the cocoa trees, where they would hang by their toes from the same twig, and fly round and round it like a feathered pinwheel, and end by hanging upside down and kissing each other in broad daylight.

Then—tragedy again! On the strength of the make-up, patient Ladybird Mine would try one last persistent time, but, though hubby might be in the most distant nook of the club, pff! at the very first peep there he would be, and one topknot feather less to tell the tale. And when at last, chastened and giving in, she yielded, she was the rowdiest little, frowziest little ragamuffin of a bird at which I ever pointed the finger of scorn.

As for hubby—and herein lies the irony of the microscopic tragedy—in curing wifey of the disease he contracted a worse case than herself. So the climax of the whole drama of jealousy was that she must now sit meekly in her nest and watch her lord, Narcissus-like, paying assiduous court to his own reflection. Only, of course, she was as sure that he was making love to that demure little hussy whose friend she had been, as he was that she had been flirting with that bold young dandy. But she chose the better part and gave in for love's sake, while he persisted, and, I dare say, told her he was doing it all in the interest of science to ferret out the mystery of the hardened air.

It was the first quarrel, the shattering of the first illusion, the smutch on the bloom of joy, the ending of the honeymoon, one sunbeam the less—but who would note the difference in all that gorgeous tropic world of sun?

But one did note the difference—soft Mother Nature. In fact, she seemed to

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

have provided for the contingency beforehand. But be that as it may, the next day Ladybird Mine's babies came out of their shells, and thereafter she was too busy for such trivialities as jealousy and bitterness. She had her babies—repulsive raw things, with their eyes protruding like crabs, and a hideous whitish film drawn over them. They had open, gasping beaks so huge that their bodies were mere final details, and these blind caverns rose up and wavered uncertainly, emitting imperative shrieks for food whenever father or mother bird came near. She had these, I say, to keep warm and cuddle and love, and above all to feed, stuff, cram! So, with these to nestle down under her warm mother wings, Ladybird Mine forgave and forgot, and was content.

At first only silky moths would serve for the children. With one of these in its beak, the parent bird would come, perch on the nest's edge, and with critically tilted head survey the respective emptiness of the vociferous caverns, then, making choice between the claimants, would place the bug—in the favored one's beak? Not at all! That bug was placed at once in its final destination, though why neither of the infants was ever impaled by the seemingly reckless cramming of their parents' long beaks was always a mystery.

But, as the fledgelings grew, their appetites increased in a ratio bewilderingly disproportionate to their size. Moths they began to look upon as a hungry elephant might on a sweetbread, and mother and father bird approached distraction in their efforts to keep up with these furious pacemakers.

One day the strain grew too great: Ladybird Mine had flown in again and again with small, scornfully devoured bugs till her wings ached with the task. Then in a desperate moment she turned a hunted (and hunting) eye upon the Robber Baron, and his fate was sealed.

She set her bill firmly, gave one reconnoitering glance at her prey, and, without daring to stop for one second's intimidating thought, flew straight at him, seized him in her beak, and then flew backwards again with all the strength of her wings.

The Robber Baron grew apoplectic at the indignity—his Mightiness to be obliged to curl his legs under him and hold on for dear life to the meshes of his web, while a chit of a bird tugged at him! Of course his web was too strong for her, and simply flew back like a steel spring every time Ladybird Mine tugged it out to its limit. But still it was humiliating for the second lord of the roof-garden to be used publicly for a taffy-pulling performance. Moreover, it was a vitiating example for the other small creatures of the realm, who would begin to think that they need not be preyed upon without resistance, after all.

He aired his views with small respect for ladies during the performance, but Ladybird Mine only went at it more assiduously till, her strength giving out, she saw that stratagem must act for strength if she would win. So she retired to think it out for a moment, and the result forever demonstrated the superiority of intellect over brute force.

The next time Ladybird Mine flew at the Robber Baron she took a sidewise tack between the two uprights, from one to the other of which the web was hung. After several failures she succeeded in dragging her infuriated prospective steak and his elastic dwelling farther to one side than that side's post. Then, flash!—she flew in a circle, and whiz went the web around the post two or three times, so that it could not fly back to its impregnable central position. The Robber Baron (like many a seemingly powerful person when taken from his imposing surroundings) was undone, walls down, breaches taken, fortress demolished, and the cry was, War to the death!

A moment later all the little flies and moths riding on the sunbeams for a while ere the Robber Baron should gobble them (like irrepressible victims for the Minotaur dancing on their way to their doom) clapped their wings for glee, for Ladybird Mine's beak had transfixed the tyrant, and he lay weltering in's blood!

For once the size of the angel children's throats was exceeded. The Robber Baron had to be carried out and carved into steaks and cutlets, and even then there was enough to warm up for supper.

[CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK]

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ENGLISH CHILD LIFE

BY PERCY ALDEN, M.P.

It is one of the elementary duties of civilized society to protect the rights of every citizen, big and little, and to secure the performance of corresponding duty.—*Rt. Hon. Sir John Gorst, K.C.*

WHEN Queen Victoria came to the throne, there was not a single Act on the statute-book of England framed for the welfare or the protection of children. During her reign over one hundred Acts of Parliament were passed bearing upon child life and labor, and since that date a very large number of additional measures have become law—measures which will insure a larger and fuller life for the children of England, and aid in the production of a perfectly developed physical, mental, and moral nature.

The indifference and apathy manifested in the past in relation to the child slavery of the mines, the fields, and the workshops are almost inconceivable. The great demand for labor produced by the industrial revolution led to such gross evils as bring a blush to the face of the man who recalls them as having existed in his own country. Tens of thousands of children were done to death in factories and workshops by cruel slave masters in whose hearts all pity seems to have been extinct, and such children as escaped and grew to manhood or womanhood were puny, dwarfed mortals, the ancestors of our slum "inefficients" in the present day.

Notwithstanding all the efforts that have been made, there is still an enormous amount of leeway to make up, and the death rate among infants and children—a sure index of the civilization of any country—is a sufficient proof, if proof were required, that as a nation we have not awakened any too soon to a sense of our responsibility towards the children. The problem grows more complex as the town increases in size. The growth of the industrial city is the note of the century. The increase of population so far as London, Birmingham, Liverpool, and Manchester are concerned shows little sign of abatement, and the result is that we are being overwhelmed by the vast weight of our numbers, which reduces inspection and control, whether on the part of the local authority or the State, almost to a farce, and, by reason of overcrowding, is tending to destroy all domestic affection and family life.

Twelve years of somewhat painful experience in East London have convinced me that the social problems which have their root in poverty and ignorance can never be solved unless we attack first of all the evils which surround the life of the child. Naturally, we begin with the infant, for while our general death rate is decreasing, infant mortality is at a standstill, or in some cases increasing. The infant mortality of a slum neighborhood during a spell of hot weather is a veritable Egyptian plague—almost every house furnishes its quota of dead. Insurance societies pay out vast sums of money, which eventually find their way into the coffers of the undertaker and the saloonkeeper. Even under normal conditions the death rate is so high in a poor district that the attention of medical officers and social reformers has been concentrated upon it with a view to ascertaining the causes and remedying this great evil. Fortunately, there seems little doubt that this wastage of human life, due largely to causes which we can control, will now be checked as a result of recent legislation and increased activity in the work of local administration.

The actual number of children dying under twelve months of age in England and Wales each year is 120,000; one-sixth of all children born die before they are twelve months old—a quarter of all the deaths in one year are those of infants under twelve months. A close investigation of the subject has elicited two facts: first, that the infant mortality rate is higher in urban than in country districts; and, second, that it is highest of all in manufacturing towns where there is a large proportion of married women's labor. There is a growing feeling in

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

England that the labor of married women will have to be subject to regulations much more severe than have existed in the past. Mr. John Burns has even gone so far as to say that he would wish to abolish the manual labor of all married women; but for the present nothing has been done in this direction. On the other point, however, a great advance has been made. During the session of 1907 there passed into law an act known as the Notification of Births Act, which will have the effect of considerably reducing the death rate in all those towns that are wise enough to adopt it. The Act provides that it shall be the duty of the father or of any person in attendance on the mother, including of course the doctor, to give notice in writing of the birth of a child to the Medical Officer of Health of the district in which the child is born. This notice must be posted or delivered within thirty-six hours after the birth, and a penalty for failure to certify is enforced. The object of the Act is to enable the local authority through the Medical Officer, the woman Health Visitor (who is an official), and the voluntary helpers, to bring their influence to bear upon the mother at the earliest possible moment. The mother is encouraged in the first place to nurse her own child, and, failing that, instructions are given as to feeding and as to the precautions that must be taken in the face of the dangers affecting infant life. The Health Visitor makes a regular call of inspection, and the lady helpers are frequently at the house to offer kindly advice and assistance.

The system was first tried in England by Alderman Broadbent, of Huddersfield, who proved conclusively that the death rate could be sensibly reduced by the adoption of these methods. Huddersfield had a private Act on the lines indicated above, and the infant death rate was reduced as a result in less than twelve months from 138 per thousand to 85 per thousand, while it was twenty-two per cent lower than the infant mortality of the seventy-six great towns.

In two other directions a great deal of interest has been aroused—an interest which has resulted in legislation. The facts and figures with regard to the underfed child in our elementary schools are too well known to need repetition. When on the London School Board some years ago, there were in my district a considerable number of poor schools. The children attending these schools were often backward and deficient in intelligence, while they were smaller in height and less in weight than children from better-class schools. In nine cases out of ten, such children as I have described came from the homes of the very poor. For some years past it has been the custom to feed these children by means of voluntary subscriptions, and the committee which has been formed, while sanctioned and supported by the educational authority, has not had any official position. Now, however, it will be possible for the educational authority to come to the rescue of this horde of underfed little ones (60,000 according to Sir William Anson, although that is probably an underestimate) through the Act which was passed in the session of 1906 called the Education (Provision of Meals) Act. The Act applies not only to London but to the whole of England, and the evidence for its need is derived from Committees and Commissions on Physical Deterioration and from the Report of the Committee on Medical Inspection and the Feeding of Children. Dr. Eicholz, who was formerly one of his Majesty's Inspectors, and is now on the medical staff of the Education Department, considered that in London alone six per cent, or 122,000, of the elementary school population were underfed; and so far as other towns are concerned, his evidence is borne out by the witness of the Medical Officers of Health of Manchester and Glasgow.

Poverty, ignorance, and willful neglect are the causes of this underfeeding, which the educational authorities are now called upon to combat. Under the new Act the authority may associate with themselves any committee on which the authority is represented who will undertake to provide food for these children. Such a committee will be called the School Canteen Committee, and the local authority may furnish to that committee such land, buildings, furniture, and apparatus and such officers and

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

servants as may be necessary for the organization, preparation, and service of the meals. The Act does not allow the authority to incur any expense in respect to the purchase of food unless the parent is unable to pay the necessary expense through no fault of his own. Where the parent is criminally neglectful, the local authority may recover the cost from him if it sees fit.

The Act is based to a large extent upon the Parisian system of *Cantines Scolaires*, made compulsory in Paris by the law of 1882, and it is anticipated that the enforcement of the Act will have a distinct effect upon the physique of the poorer children in a comparatively short space of time. Many experiments have already been made in this direction, with the most gratifying results. Dr. Hall, of Leeds, instituted a comparison between Jewish and Gentile children in the poorer schools of Leeds, and he remarks: "I was struck with the difference between Jew and Gentile. I examined 2,700 children, and at eight years old the poor Jewish child was on the average three pounds heavier and two inches taller than his Gentile comrade. At ten years of age the Jew has the advantage of six and one-fourth pounds in weight and two and one-half inches in height. Fifty per cent of the Gentile children had rickets, and only seven per cent of the Jews." He attributes this to the better feeding of the children of Jewish parents, and he proved his point by feeding a certain number of children regularly from one of the poorest schools, and showed that they increased both in weight and in height more rapidly than those who were left to the tender mercies of their parents.

The evidence of Dr. Ralph Crowley, the Medical Officer to the Education Authority of Bradford, is to the same effect, and nearly all medical officers are in agreement as to the physical deterioration which is going on in our elementary schools as a result of underfeeding.

Some day it may be possible to imitate the little Italian town of Vercelli, half-way between Turin and Milan, which regards the question of feeding poor children not only as one of physical degeneration, but as one of education in the art of *savoir-vivre*. Free meals are the means whereby the sentiment of brotherhood is instilled. Rich and poor, teachers and taught, sit down together and eat the same meal, which is provided by the municipality. They thus receive an education in good manners and are made to understand that they all belong to the same community and have duties to perform towards that community. It may not be a wise thing to imitate in every respect the action of this municipality, but there can be little doubt that the provision of meals, for which the children pay when able, served in beautiful rooms and under pleasant conditions, will have an educative effect, especially upon the children of the poor.

One other element of value attached to the new Act will be the education of the child in the matter of taste. At present it is a well-known physiological fact that the slum stomach cannot accommodate itself in a moment to good, wholesome food. The child has been accustomed to tea and jam and pickles, and to food that is often more tasty than nourishing. It will now eat under medical superintendence, and gradually a pure and simple taste will be cultivated. In this way the body of the child will once more be built up, and it will be fitted for the mental strain which is necessarily entailed by modern school life. Dr. Chalmers, of Glasgow, once said, "We are a nation of workers, but we cannot, any more than the Hebrews of old, make bricks without straw." It is this fatal shortcoming which the Act of 1906 is intended to remedy.

How are these underfed children to be discovered? The answer is, by medical inspection. In the session of Parliament of 1907 a clause in the Education (Administrative Provisions) Act made medical inspection compulsory, and made possible at the same time the formation of vacation schools and play centers. England has been far behind other European countries in this respect. Brussels led the van in 1874. Paris followed in 1879, Antwerp in 1882, Hungary in 1887, Moscow in 1888, Germany and Norway in 1891, Switzerland in 1894. The United States and Japan are also far ahead of us in this direction. Various

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

tentative experiments, it is true, have been made, but had it not been for the terrible indictment of the Committees and Commissions referred to, we should still be without any power in this direction. By the new Act a system of medical inspection is now made uniform over the whole country.

In addition to the evidence I have already referred to, we have had reports from various towns of a most startling nature. In Edinburgh it was discovered, after a careful examination, that 29 per cent of the children were badly nourished, 52 per cent were defective as regards nose and throat, 31 per cent had defective vision, 42 per cent had defective hearing. The figures for Aberdeen were little better, while in Dundee it was found that in the well-to-do districts 61 per cent of the children possessed a good health appearance as compared with 6.48 of the poor district. The most startling figures of all, however, were those furnished by Dr. Leslie Mackenzie, who has recently concluded the medical examination of the 72,857 children in the schools of Glasgow. These figures show the immense importance of medical inspection as a preliminary to the systematic feeding of the children. He compared children of varying grades of poverty by classifying them as those who live in one, two, three, or four roomed homes. Taking all the children of ages from five to eighteen, he found that their respective heights and weights were as follows:

	Height.	Weight.
One room:		
Boys	46.6 in.	52.6 lbs.
Girls	46.3 in.	51.5 lbs.
Two rooms:		
Boys	48.1 in.	56.1 lbs.
Girls	47.8 in.	54.8 lbs.
Three rooms:		
Boys	50.0 in.	60.6 lbs.
Girls	49.6 in.	59.4 lbs.
Four rooms:		
Boys	51.3 in.	64.3 lbs.
Girls	51.6 in.	65.5 lbs.

He adds: "It cannot be an accident that boys from two-roomed houses should be 11.7 pounds lighter on an average than boys from four-roomed houses, and 4.7 inches smaller. Neither is it an accident that girls from one-roomed houses are on the average 14 pounds lighter and 5.3 inches shorter than the girls from four-roomed houses."

Nothing more need be said to justify the Act which will require the medical inspection of all children on admission to school, and their careful examination on at least two subsequent occasions, in addition to which the weakly, ailing, or defective child will be frequently examined in the home by nurses assigned to do this work very much in the same way as it is carried out in New York at the present time.

The school dentist as well as the school oculist will soon be regular officials of the education authority. The ideal would be that every child in the school should have his teeth inspected at regular intervals. Strasburg has even gone so far as to establish in the center of the town a dental surgery for school-children (*Schulzahnklinik*), and this institution is entirely supported by the municipality. Two qualified dentists work under the direction of Dr. Jessen, and they often examine and treat as many as 100 children a day. In 1906 about 4,372 children had their teeth seen to, and the number of teeth receiving attention of one kind or another amounted to 21,878, of which 7,065 were fillings and 7,985 extractions. A register is kept of each child examined, and opposite each name is a colored diagram of all the teeth, and any that are unsound are marked in red ink.

We are now in a position to sum up what seems likely to be the course of medical inspection and treatment in England. As a result of past experience and present legislation the local Education Authorities will initiate a system of compulsory medical inspection under the supervision of the Central Medical Board, and it follows, almost as a matter of course, that a staff of nurses proportionate to the size of the town will be engaged to assist doctors in the routine work of inspection, and in carrying out the treatment of minor ailments.

There is little doubt that in the course of time it will be found necessary, in the interests of the nation as a whole, to deal with the most serious cases of disease. Whatever the cost in the immediate present, such medical inspection and treatment will in the end prove a pre-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ventive and therefore economic measure. The standard of health can gradually be raised, and the need for inspection will tend to disappear. The community will thus clearly gain by the efforts now being put forward in this department of child life.

Some improvements have been effected of late years in the condition of the child worker and the child offender. Remand homes, children's courts, probation officers, a more careful regulation of street sellers—all these things have helped to raise the life of the youthful slum dweller.

In the matter of child labor there is still room for improvement. We cannot ignore the fact that the whole question of child suffering is a part of the deeper problem of poverty, that eternal nightmare of the social reformer. It has been decided in England that paternal affection, in face of the strenuous competition of to-day, is not sufficient safeguard against premature child labor and the evil conditions of factory life. The child has still to be protected against the father and the mother, who, partly through ignorance and partly through carelessness, are willing to condemn their children to an early grave or to lifelong suffering for the sake of the paltry wage which such children can earn.

Both in England and the United States this question of child labor is exciting at the present moment the greatest interest, but the efforts of social reformers on behalf of the children must be sustained by an enlightened public opinion if selfishness and ignorance are not to triumph. I do not blame the parents of the children so much as I do the thoughtless or avaricious employer. To the former, life is a frenzied struggle for bare existence; they have no time to examine very closely into the rights and wrongs of any particular line of conduct. They work ceaselessly for the necessaries of life. The one essential to them seems to be a sufficiency of food. There is no time to allow the children to "see their fairies and dream their dreams." Accordingly, Tommy has to work in a shop at night after school hours and on Saturdays, or he gets up at five in the morning to assist some milkman, or, together with his mother, he makes matchboxes at less than a nickel a gross. Mary Ann has to help in the making of cheap skirts or cheap clothing, or candle-boxes, or horse-bands, and the excuse of the parents is that even the simplest food cannot be found for the children unless their work is forthcoming.

Gradually the State is gaining control over the lives of these little ones who are to be one day the rulers of the Empire. Rightly understood, interference on the part of the community does not mean a diminution but an increase in parental responsibility. The measures that have been adopted to safeguard the life and health and well-being of children have for the first time made parental responsibility in all classes of the community a real and definite thing. We must move still further in this direction. It is likely that we shall see in a few years' time the age limit of child labor raised from twelve to fourteen, and the institution of compulsory continuation classes and the co-ordination of all our educational methods. If, in addition to this, a State department could be set up whose sole business it was to deal with children, there would be much more hope for the future. Our British legislation has been so piecemeal in character, has grown up in such a haphazard and unsystematic fashion, that at the present moment it is customary to find two or three Government departments dealing with the same question. The time has come thoroughly to revise and overhaul such departmental division of labor, which means waste of time and energy. Given a State department working through local authorities which are vitalized by the ever-broadening stream of enlightened public opinion, and we may hope to see the dawn of a new day for the children of England.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

RUSSIA'S MESSAGE[1]

THE Russian people may be classified as Reactionaries, Reformers, and Revolutionists. The Reactionaries are composed of those who, by temperament and conviction, are sixteenth-century men, though living in the twentieth century, who believe that modern progress is a movement toward irreligion, social disorder, and ultimate anarchy; and of those who believe nothing except that "after us the deluge," and see nothing except that the maintenance of the old order is the maintenance of their swollen fortunes, and what threatens the old order threatens to deprive them of their unearned wealth and their undivine and unjustified authority. The Reformers are composed of those who believe that an autocratic government is alone adapted to the Slavic peoples, but who wish to see that autocratic government modified in form and radically modified in action so as to be administered in the interest of the nation; and of those who believe in the constitutional monarchy, but who do not believe that the Russian people are as yet prepared for purely popular government like that of the United States. The Revolutionists believe that autocracy can never be reformed; that no changes in form of government and no changes even in the spirit of the governing class, if that can be hoped for, would give the Russian people peace and prosperity: they desire the entire overthrow of the present Russia—its government, its church, its industrial system—and the upbuilding of a new Russia which will be more democratic than either France or the United States. Each of these parties is further subdivided into factions: the Reactionaries shade off into the conservative Reformers; the Reformers shade off into the conservative Revolutionists. But the reader who desires to understand the Russian situation will find himself helped in so doing if he keeps constantly in mind these three radical divisions of the people. Mr. Walling's book represents the Revolutionists, and we might probably say the more radical of the Revolutionists.

This volume is first of all an indictment of the Russian Government. It is not too severe; but that is only because it is not possible to draw a too severe indictment. The Russian bureaucracy is the worst government now on the face of the globe, unless that of the Congo surpasses it in atrocity. We are inclined to believe that it is the worst government that has ever existed on the globe, at least in any civilized community. We do not forget the horrors of the Roman Empire under Nero and Commodus and Caligula; nor the wholesale massacres perpetrated in the name of religion by Philip II of Spain; nor the starvation, physical, intellectual, and moral, inflicted on France in the reigns of the Bourbon kings; nor the atrocities of King Bomba. But the Roman emperors did not ravage their empire with fire and sword in all its varied provinces; Philip II confined his savage assaults to one unhappy people, those that inhabited the Netherlands; the Bourbon kings sapped the vitality of the nation more by their indifference and their incompetence than by deliberate aggressions; and King Bomba's power was never equal to his malignant desires.

In these respects the government of Nicholas II surpasses them all. Not personally vicious like the Roman emperors, he is not, like them, content with so much of despotism as is necessary to feed his self-indulgence; the unprincipled greed of his covetous oligarchy extends its brutality to every part of his enormous domains. As cruelly superstitious as Philip II, he sanctions ravages in any province where religious or race animosity has occasion to exhibit itself, in persecutions as unprincipled, if not on as great a scale, as those of the Duke of Alva. His peasantry have suffered from famines by the side of which those which aroused the ire of the French peasantry are insignificant. And the Russian Government is worse than King

[1] Russia's Message. The True World-Import of the Revolution. By William English Walling. Illustrated. Doubleday, Page & Co., New York. $3.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Bomba's because it is exercised over a far wider extent of territory and is inflicted on an enormously greater population.

Can this government be reformed? Mr. Walling thinks not; and we are reluctantly compelled to agree with him. If the Czar had been a statesman instead of an incredibly incongruous combination of effeminacy and fanaticism; if the landed nobility had possessed the courage and the self-denial to follow the counsels of their wiser leaders, organize an opposition to despotism, and fight, if need be, a losing battle; if the Revolutionists had possessed the self-restraint which had made them willing to let economic reform wait until political reform had been achieved—in other words, to postpone the question, What to do, until they had the power to do anything—revolution might have been accomplished through reform. But it is idle to discuss what might have been. In fact, the Czar had neither the wisdom to form a policy of his own nor the courage to follow the counsels of his English and German royal advisers; the landed nobility lacked even so much of coherence and patriotism as animated the English barons in the time of King John; and the Revolutionists lacked the patience to take one step at a time, and so the power to take any step. To-day it appears as though Russia were facing a slightly different alternative from that put by Napoleon, and is almost certain for the next decade, perhaps for the next quarter-century, to be either a Cossack autocracy or a Socialistic democracy. For the programme of the Revolutionists, as Mr. Walling portrays it, is radically Socialistic:

> Russia's desperate struggle is not a mere reaction against hunger and the Czar. It is a world event of unparalleled significance, a giant effort to win for Russia, and perhaps other nations as well, what no nation has ever attained—unlimited democracy in government and equality in possession of the land—the fulfillment of the French Revolution, the limit of purely democratic evolution, the conquest of the last of the rights of man, a fierce attack at the roots of private property, and the laying of foundation for a free Socialist State.

No wonder that, with this programme put before them, the landowners feel themselves compelled to consent to an alliance with the hated bureaucracy, in an attempt to stay the progress of the revolution—in that they may temporarily succeed—and to mitigate the horrors of the bureaucracy—in that they are certain to fail. If autocracy in Russia is reformed without a revolution, it will be, we think, the first time in history. It now looks as though Russia could find her way to a well-ordered freedom—liberty conserved and regulated by law—only through an experiment of Socialistic despotism analogous to that so graphically described by Taine in his picture of the French Revolution.

Mr. Walling's sympathies are wholly with the Revolutionists. His passionate devotion to what he regards as the rights of man gives interest to his book, but also contributes its chief defect. It has impelled him to make a volume much larger than it need to have been. He could easily have told all that he has told, and said all that he has said, in very considerably less space. It prevents him from seeing clearly the obstacles which stand in the way of the Socialistic millennium he anticipates. It leads him to impute to the peasantry an intelligence, a virtue, and a general political capacity which no other writer on Russia discovers in them. He frankly condemns the less glowing but more realistic descriptions by Leroy-Beaulieu, Kennard, and Beveridge, and his own portraiture is hardly more consistent with those given by such Russian writers as Tolstoy, Tourguéneff, and Gorky. His book is not, and does not aim to be, judicial. Its title, "Russia's Message," hints at its character. It is really an attempt to interpret the hopes and aims of the Russian peasantry. It is the work of an avowed partisan. But if Mr. Walling stands alone, as we think he does, in his declaration that "the peasants, then, show every sign of creative power in religion, in politics, in economic institutions," if what he portrays is rather what he thinks for them than what they think for themselves, his book must be reckoned with by any student of Russian affairs as a voice for, if not exactly the voice of, the dumb, inarticulate class who make up the overwhelm-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ing majority of the Russian population. And it is their rights and their welfare which, on any theory of government that America can imagine as just, must eventually determine the destiny of the Russian nation.

Comment on Current Books

Mr. Taft's Political Convictions

We wonder whether any man besides Mr. Taft could speak with the authority of first-hand information and expert study on so wide a range of subjects which engage the attention and activity of the United States Government. Within the compass of this volume[1] he discusses the Philippine Government in its various aspects, international relations, especially America's relations with the Orient, the United States army, the Panama Canal, the Federal judiciary, and the criminal law; and on each one of these topics he speaks as one who has not only observed and studied for himself the conditions involved, but in his own person has solved successfully some of the most difficult constituent problems. Thus we have within a single volume a discussion of the Philippines by the successful and much-beloved Governor of the islands; of China and Japan by the unofficial but very real diplomat whose visit to the East was of significance to his own Government, and of marked effect upon the governments of the countries he visited; of the army by the Secretary of War, who has as truly as any of his predecessors, and more truly than most of them, administered the army as a constructive power; and of the judiciary and its problems by one who has been Federal judge, and whose decisions have become historic. On legislative subjects he speaks with almost equal authority; for, although he has not been a legislator himself, his relations to legislative bodies have been so intimate and important that he has gained more knowledge of legislative subjects and methods than many a legislator receives. On the other topics within the sphere of government which he discusses, such as, for instance, the recent panic, he has gained a special knowledge as one of the most trusted and influential advisers of the President. On the one remaining topic, which is of a historical nature—namely, an appreciation of General Grant—he also had a special right to speak, since his father was a warm friend of Grant's and a member of his Cabinet. The various chapters consist of speeches which Mr. Taft has delivered on different occasions. Some of these, such as his Columbus address of August, 1907, which presents what might be called Mr. Taft's Political Platform, have been outlined in The Outlook in its history of current events. They are characterized by the traits which have made Mr. Taft the power that he is in America to-day—a warm and intelligent sympathy with his fellow-men, whether they be brown or yellow, black or white, and whether they be free citizens of a republic or the heirs of oppression; a judicial spirit, willing to hear both sides of a question, and bearing no ill will or bad feeling toward those who can hear but one side; a higher regard for substance than for form, showing itself in phrases which, though sometimes ragged, are unmistakable in their meaning; a delight in achievement; and an almost ingenuous trust in the intelligence and good sense of the people, whether they be those whose government he is helping to administer or those whose attention, as an audience, he is undertaking to engage.

[1] Present Day Problems: A Collection of Addresses Delivered on Various Occasions. By William Howard Taft. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. $1.50, net.

The New Old Healing

This tenth volume[1] from an already widely known expositor of the "New Thought," affirmed to be the Old rediscovered, is one that can be opened at any one of its nearly eighty indexed subjects. It is a volume of *Loci Communes* (common topics), analogous to Melanchthon's theological work so entitled. The principles and practice of mental science, as understood and applied by Mr. Wood, are set forth in fragments, which together make up a complete presentation of his system from various points of view. He commends them to respect by testifying to their effect upon himself when a victim of "chronic neurasthenia, insomnia, and dyspepsia," incurable by ordinary medical practice. Mr. Wood is profoundly religious, and his "practice of the presence of God" has changed "a dirge-like existence into a symphony of sweet concord." One who cannot agree with him in defining matter as "vibration," or health and strength as real "entities," can admit that his main contention has a sound psychological basis. It

[1] The New Old Healing. By Henry Wood. The Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company, Boston. $1.20, net.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

should be added that he is a keen but friendly critic of Christian Science.

Interpretation of Life

Among the many ably wrought works that have in late years come to the reviewer's table this[1] is in one point most remarkable. In that point it may remind one of a very different work, Calvin's Institutes of Theology. This furnished nascent Protestantism with an elaborately reasoned system of religious thought, embodying an arsenal of arguments for defense and attack in their battle with Roman ecclesiastics. For this it served so well as to be dubbed by their opponents "the Koran of the heretics." Dr. Mars's massive volume similarly supplies the Christian Science churches with much better than they hitherto have had—a learned and philosophically disciplined spokesman, exhibiting theistic idealism of the widely accepted Hegelian type as the intellectual bed-rock of their convictions. But this the reader does not discover till he nears the end, and this is well for the unprejudiced interest which Dr. Mars's masterly course of thought deserves, as he discusses successively the natural world-order in its evolution, inorganic and organic; then the supranatural or rational world-order; next the threefold unity of reason, in science, art, and ethics; then the threefold interpretation of reason, theoretical, æsthetic, and ethical; then "the pedagogy of pain," involving the problems of evil, sin, and atonement, or reconciliation. Up to this point there is hardly any statement to which, for substance of doctrine, a Hegelian thinker could seriously object, while recognizing the analytic and synthetic skill with which the fundamental Hegelian principle—the ideal is the real—is argued. Here the book might have ended with the page whose heading reads, "The Transformation of Man's Consciousness Reveals a New Heaven and a New Earth"—the conclusion of St. Paul in 2 Corinthians v. 17. What follows is merely tacked on, like the concluding chapter of the Fourth Gospel—"The Return to Reality in Christian Science." An *additum*, not an *addendum*, its affinity to the preceding course of thought is plain, but as a logical *sequitur* it is inadmissible. Still, Dr. Mars pleads with fair reason that theistic idealism, if theoretically valid, should be made practically useful, and in this he sees Mrs. Eddy's claim to merit and distinction. Into his exposition of this it is superfluous to go. Dr. Mars's defense and eulogy of this remarkable woman are as remarkable, and to her critics as incomprehensible, as she is. That she has attracted regard as "one of the greatest spiritual geniuses in the history of the race" from a thinker of such caliber, whatever of this effect be due to mere fascination, is, at least, the strongest kind of appeal for serious reconsideration on the part of those who have regarded her only with ridicule or scorn. In any case, Dr. Mars's surprising conclusion should not in sober judgment impugn the solid merits of the work to which it is, in strict logic, no more than an appendix.

[1] The Interpretation of Life. By Gerhardt C. Mars, B.D., Ph.D. D. Appleton & Co., New York. $3, net.

Jewelry

This large, well-made, and admirably printed volume[1] belongs to the Connoisseur's Library; and this series-title (there are to be twenty volumes, each on some form of art work, as miniatures, seals, glass, enamels, and so on) gives a hint as to the character and method of the book. The term "Jewellery" is used in the more restricted sense so as not to include gems and precious stones before the jeweler's skill has wrought and set them. The author confines himself to Europe, with the exception of a chapter on Egyptian jewelry, and divides his work as to period into four sections, dealing respectively with classical times, the Middle Ages, the Renaissance, and the times subsequent. The collections of Lady Rothschild, Sir John Evans, Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, Lady Cook, and many other notable collectors have been studied and the work enriched with hundreds of beautiful photographs, many of them in color. The thoroughness of the author's work and his excellent equipment for his task are evident on every page. Such a work can hardly expect to find a large, general sale, but it is sure to occupy an honored place in the libraries of collectors and to be regarded by museums and specialists as a high authority on a fascinating subject.

American Insects

A new, revised, and enlarged edition has just appeared of Dr. Kellogg's great work on insect life.[2] Nearly seven hundred large pages, with many hundreds of original illustrations, exceedingly minute and accurate descriptions and classifications, and complete indexing, all evince an immense amount of labor guided by the fullest knowledge. The book is not avowedly of the "popular science" kind, but it is so written as to make it usable by any intelligent person who feels an honest interest in natural history. Dr. Kellogg asserts that "if man were not the dominant animal in the world this would be the Age of Insects," for insects outnumber in kind the members of all the other groups of animals

[1] Jewellery. By H. Clifford Smith, M.A. G. P Putnam's Sons, New York. $7.50, net.

[2] American Insects. By Vernon L. Kellogg. (Second Edition, Revised.) Henry Holt & Co., New York. $5.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

combined. As it is, they are especially worthy of study as man's enemy, for they destroy hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of crops yearly, besides disseminating many most dangerous diseases.

Philosophy of the Spirit

It has often been remarked that while the religious denomination founded by George Fox in 1646, calling themselves Friends, and popularly termed Quakers, remains numerically small, their cardinal doctrine is widely embraced in all churches. Of this doctrine, "the inward light," immediate guidance by the Divine Spirit, Mr. Dresser has been in many widely read books an influential teacher. In the present volume,[1] to which is appended his essay accepted for the degree of Ph.D. from Harvard, he undertakes an elaborate philosophical exposition and vindication of it as the ground on which his lesser writings have been based. Taking account of the present positions reached by psychology, and advancing beyond these, he devotes himself to a study of the higher nature of man as related to the creative Life, or Spirit, the dynamic ground of all existence, activity, and reason. At the core of our being he finds this ultimate reality. To learn the conditions and laws of its progressive development in our true self is the condition of living "the eternal type of life," devoted to the imperishable realities of truth and beauty and goodness. When we begin this, "we begin to enter heaven in earnest, and to abide there." For this "there is no wall of separation between the genius, the saint, the seer, and the so-called plain man," though "there are innumerable temperamental pathways to it." A mystic, no doubt, Mr. Dresser is a sane mystic, as he evinces by his criticism of the fallacies of mysticism, while affirming as its abiding truth "the presence of God, the environing relationship of the eternal spiritual world." Of prime importance in his conception of "the immediacy of the Spirit" is his distinction between the experience of it and the interpretation put upon this by the experient. Here he demands for the intellect the right and duty to sift illusion from truth: "To pursue the spiritual life by crucifying the intellect is in part to deny the Spirit. Spirit is reason as well as love." The deliverances of emotion and feeling require revision by reflective reason. So also do all claims to "divine guidance." The reality of such guidance, though not of all claims to it, Mr. Dresser affirms, but his view of it rests on an ethical ground; it is directed to the central purpose of life, rather than to details; it is for the realization of the true self, and the eternal type of life. "The grand result of spiritual experience at large, whether mystical or not, is the conclusion that there is a law, or power, . . . that presides over events, over our lives, a Life in which we can absolutely trust." Here the whole discussion returns to the keynote from which it started, the omnipresent and continual miracle of Life both in physical nature and in the mind and heart of man. Central in the discussion is the life of feeling, viewed as not the only side of human nature to which the Spirit is immediately present, and as sharing with the reason in responsiveness to God. Mr. Dresser's argument is quite independent of explicit reference to Biblical testimony: it is conducted on psychological and philosophical lines from the facts of human experiences. But it is virtually an exposition and vindication of the Pauline doctrine, "in Him we live," and a guide to the realization of the liturgical petition of the Church, "that all our doings may be begun, continued, and ended in Thee."

[1] The Philosophy of the Spirit. By Horatio W. Dresser, Ph.D. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. $2.50, net.

Immortality

Sir Oliver Lodge's convictions on this subject[1] are entitled to that respect in scientific circles which is due to his rare position of eminence both in physics and in psychology. He firmly believes in the permanence of personality, if "sufficiently developed." In other words, immortality is conditioned on achievement, and then is required by the principle of the "conservation of value." This position he supports, without drawing at all on Biblical arguments, by various indications in the realm of psychology. That the persistence of personality has been "almost crucially established" in the investigations of the Society for Psychical Research, Sir Oliver does not doubt, despite the derision of "people imperfectly acquainted with the facts." Into these facts he does not undertake to go in this volume, a lecture given last year, and here reprinted from the Hibbert Journal.

Egypt

Professor Breasted has condensed his great work, "A History of Egypt" (for which see The Outlook of December 16, 1905), into this volume[2] of the Historical Series for Bible Students. The special distinction of these two volumes is that they are based in most instances upon the original monuments, not on published copies of them. The present volume adds to the results of research and discovery what-

[1] The Immortality of the Soul. By Sir Oliver Lodge. The Ball Publishing Company, Boston. $1, net.

[2] A History of the Ancient Egyptians. By James Henry Breasted, Ph.D. (Historical Series for Bible Students.) Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $1.25, net.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ever has been gained since the appearance of its predecessor, and is a history, the most reliable yet produced, not merely of Egypt, but of the Egyptian people.

Cardinal Newman

The Modernist movement in the Roman Catholic Church requires this fresh volume[1] in addition to the extensive literature already crystallized about the great leader of the Oxford Movement. His present influence in France, as the author observes, perhaps exceeds what it is in England. The chapters on the liberalism and modernism attributed to the great Cardinal by the French "Newmanites"—the Abbé Loisy and others—are of peculiar interest. Close scrutiny of his writings leads, on the one hand, to the conclusion that Newman's insistence on the supremacy of conscience makes him "a liberal Catholic." On the other hand, he is pronounced "a modernist unwittingly in many aspects of his teaching," but "consciously and systematically a religious reactionary." As in the case of Plato, St. Paul, and Hegel, his disciples are told that they can get conclusions out of his writings which he did not intend to put into them. Dr. Sarolea regards Newman's personality as so enigmatic that he doubts whether "the riddle of the Sphinx" will ever be solved.

The Prolongation of Life

This volume[2] by an eminent biologist has attracted wide attention. He strongly dissents from the current belief that the normal term of human life is from seventy to eighty years. He cites from many lands and times numerous instances of lives running much beyond the century mark, and regards the cause of such effects as a problem for scientific investigation. He is convinced that at present senility is generally precocious and deferrible. While he insists above all on a hygienic conduct of life as the most important and most neglected means to longevity, he looks to the results of biological research for an effective auxiliary. From these he considers it a just inference that the life of mammals, including man, "has been notably shortened as the result of chronic poisoning from an abundant intestinal flora" of microbes. These are most numerous in the large intestine—the colon—which, however useful to grass-eating mammals as a reservoir for waste matter, is pronounced "certainly useless in the case of man," just as the "appendix" is. Putrefaction taking place in the intestine is exhibited as tending to disease and death. To arrest this poisoning of the tissues effected by microbes is "to postpone and ameliorate old age." The most efficient agent "in preventing the multiplication of the microbes which cause putrefaction" is the lactic acid existing in buttermilk, kumiss, and the various preparations of sour milk used in the diet of many Asiatic and African peoples. Professor Metchnikoff testifies that for years he has used such a drink, prepared from a formula of his own, with results which justify his theory, and that some of his friends have followed his example with entire satisfaction in relief from maladies of the intestine or kidneys. This theory, however, is not dogmatically but very modestly advanced as awaiting further confirmation by continued research. It has already been taken up in this country by a well-known firm of manufacturing druggists in the production of "lactone tablets" for the preparation of better buttermilk than what the dairies supply. Professor Metchnikoff goes profoundly into a scientific discussion of senility, longevity, and natural death. The foregoing summary gives only the gist of his argument for the prolongation of life. The subsequent portion of the volume includes a variety of topics of less importance. When he comes finally to discourse upon morality, he illustrates afresh the unwisdom of specialists who disregard the maxim, "Let the shoemaker stick to his last."

The Technique of the Novel

The novel is a popular and influential literary form, though so eminent an authority as the late Professor Price, of Columbia, had cause to refuse rank as literature to very many novels. Novels deserving that rank are already the subject of serious critical study in university courses. Yet, as Professor Horne here observes, the student still lacks a complete text-book of technique. His present volume,[1] the outlines of which have been tested in the classroom, aims to supply this lack. It exhibits the historical development of the essential elements of the novel from ancient Egypt till now, showing by multitudinous examples how they have been understood and employed from age to age. It is for intelligent novel readers as well as for novel writers. The latter Professor Horne regards as generally lacking adequate appreciation of either the potential value or the technical difficulties of the literary form they adopt. In his advance into this "uncharted field" there is, of course, large opportunity for doubt, con-

[1] Cardinal Newman and His Influence on Religious Life and Thought. By Charles Sarolea, D.Ph., D.Litt. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $1.25.

[2] The Prolongation of Life: Optimistic Studies. By Elie Metchnikoff. English Translation Edited by P. Chalmers Mitchell, M.A., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. $2.50, net.

[1] The Technique of the Novel. By Charles P. Horne, Ph.D. Harper & Bros., New York. $1.50, net.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

troversy, and suspense of judgment, but his scientifically cautious treatment of mooted points and individual idols is equally apparent. Few will question his dictum that every novel "should offer us in some sort a new outlook upon life," and his conclusion that "in truth and unity, truth to life underlying superficial lack of fact, and unity of purpose underlying superficial variety of expression—in these two are found the cardinal principles of the novel." A wide welcome is due to this masterly work.

The Twentieth Century American

Since the appearance of Mr. Bryce's "American Commonwealth," some twenty years since, no Englishman till now has published observations on the American people of such value as these.[1] Mr. Bryce dealt more specifically with our political institutions; the present author is concerned with our National life and character in general. His aim is a fair and fraternal interpretation of the kindred peoples to each other, to promote an indissoluble concord based on mutual sympathy, as the means to permanent peace throughout the world. This will be assured, he believes, whenever England and America will agree to stand together for it. Mr. Robinson is exceptionally qualified for his laudable work, as a man of culture who adds to thorough acquaintance with his own country a knowledge of ours derived from residence in various parts of it for many years, and from acquaintance with persons and affairs of many sorts. Many of our people can draw information from his observations here. These take a wide range—the attitude toward women, humor and art, education and culture, politics and politicians, Constitutional questions now in controversy, Mr. Roosevelt and the corporations, commercial morality, the growth of honesty, comparison of commercial methods here and in England. Mr. Robinson declares Americans, whether native or naturalized, more Anglo-Saxon in temper than his own countrymen. The superficial differences between the two peoples he attributes to unlike environments and political systems. The American system offers "much greater opportunities of going wrong." But, as things are going, Englishmen are advised not to boast of superior virtue. As to trusts, England is pronounced "much more 'trust-ridden' than the United States." As to language, "while the tendency of the American people is constantly to become more exact and accurate in its written and spoken speech, the English tendency is no less constantly toward a growing laxity." To dispel the prejudices due to mutual misunderstandings is the author's pervading aim. He laments that English good will, unselfish and sincere, toward us is so far from being reciprocated that "with a large portion of the people war with England would still be popular." This, the worst reproach he brings against us, both press and pulpit should labor to make impossible.

[1] The Twentieth Century American. By H. Perry Robinson. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. $1.75, net.

Horace

The editors of this unique and decidedly interesting volume[1] are right in judging that Horace is as modern as ancient, and right also in holding that no single individual is competent to translate him throughout. They have chosen the best from various translators, and have ventured to introduce some paraphrases and even parodies, because they were so full of the spirit of Horace that "Horace would have liked them," though they might be "shocking to the purist." Horace has not lacked translators, though some of them have lacked his sprightly touch. The late Sir Stephen De Vere, too little known, the editors believe "has done for Horace almost what FitzGerald did for Omar Khayyám." With this judgment the readers of De Vere's contributions to this volume will be disposed to agree. The introductory sketch of Horace's life is accompanied by the poet's own account of it in excerpts from his Epistles and Satires. The many following selections from his poems, occasionally in duplicate versions more or less close to the original, are grouped according to their subjects—patriotic, philosophical and ethical, personal, amatory, etc., each furnished with its needful background of information for the reader. The volume is elegantly illustrated, and, though not a complete anthology of Horace's best, is thoroughly creditable to its editors, and commendable to lovers of the genial poet.

Christian Brotherhood

This volume of sermons[2] marks the completion of a quarter of a century of pastoral service at Riverdale, a rural vicinage within the limits of Greater New York. As a memento of that service, and of the mutual attachment formed thereby between pastor and people, it has been asked and given. The facts, truths, conditions, and characters it deals with exhibit the various duties and blessings of Christian and human brotherhood, as grounded in its relationship to Jesus as the elder brother of the family of God. It is a worthful specimen of pastoral preaching, affectionate, thoughtful, simple.

[1] Horace: Quintus Horatius Flaccus. Edited by Charles Loomis Dana and John Cotton Dana. The Elm Tree Press, Woodstock, Vt. Imprint limited to 500 copies.

[2] The Brother and the Brotherhood. By Ira Seymour Dodd. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. $1.50, net.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Letters to The Outlook

CONVENIENCE OR LAW?

May I say a word on behalf of several Harvard alumni who have objected to the action of the Administrative Board in the case of the two Harvard oarsmen, referred to in your editorial, "A Double Victory," in The Outlook for July 4? With the sentiment of your article all right-minded people must agree, but you had misapprehended some of those circumstances which alter cases.

What we have objected to is not punishment, but the degree and unprecedented severity of the sentence in this case. Let me state that, living in Cambridge, and being asked by several alumni as to the exact facts, I interviewed one of the Board, then I visited the special library referred to, and made inquiries there. The chief librarian of the University, under whose general charge these special reference libraries are placed, wrote me a long letter, which before sending he showed to the Dean of the undergraduate department, who is also Chairman of the Board. I subsequently interviewed this Dean, going over the points in the letter and other matters, and have talked with various members of the faculty who have known about this and other cases.

The general punishment for taking out books contrary to the rules of the library, though in an underhand way and in breach of "trust," as is almost invariably the case, is the withdrawal of the privileges of the library for a month or two. There has been no exception to this, as far as I could find out, at Harvard, excepting where the offense was greater and amounted to stealing. The only precedent quoted for a more severe sentence was a recent case where the books were found in the man's room three or four months after he had taken them out, the library book-plates were removed so as to prevent identification, and a false statement was made showing an intention to claim them as his own property, thus making it a clear case of larceny. In addition to that, the injury to fellow-students and faculty was very great, as they were deprived for so long a time, in the busy part of the year, of these books, which were in frequent demand.

Was there anything unusually flagrant in the action of *both* these oarsmen? I cannot find that there was. They both received the same punishment, so the least complicated case of the two is our precedent. You say, "They, moreover, attempted to secure a personal advantage at the expense of their fellows who had equal right to the use and equal need of the book." This is a mistake. They believed, and it is admitted with good reason, that no other student needed this book at the time. The ground for this belief was that all the other theses for which this book was recommended had been handed in. Mr. Morgan's time had been extended on account of a two weeks' absence caused by the illness and death of his father. The instructors, for whose use in their class work within the building this library was also intended, had finished their courses for the year. You say, "What is worst of all, they were both guilty of underhand conduct." I do not find any evidence of the conduct of both more underhand than is usual in such cases. On the contrary, a lecturer in the Harvard Law School, interested in the case, facetiously remarked that they ought to have been punished for their stupidity in not better concealing what they undertook to do. They seem to have had a blind trust that, being done in furtherance of the main object of going to college, namely, study, the good end would justify the means to the librarian; and all the more so, as it is generally known that the strict rules against taking the books out of this building are sometimes relaxed for both students and faculty, but not to the extent of taking a book for a day or two to Red Top, as they tell me.

When sentence was given the Dean supposed that no attempt had first been made to get this book out of the general library in the usual way, and that this had aggravated the offense; but now it is admitted that the fact is just the opposite. As his instructor stated to me, Mr. Morgan was in a "predicament" as to getting a chance to study this book.

I do not think it quite fair to say that the Crimson "approved" the action of the college authorities. The editors gave a statement of facts, and said it was "not a case of dishonor or immorality or viciousness, but one of woeful thoughtlessness and lack of recognition of the rules, which in the eyes of the Board is punishable in the same degree as more serious offenses;" and again, "The discipline meted out seems heavy."

Some newspapers, supporting the action of the college authorities, have said that the usual punishment should follow, regardless of its effect upan the crew. That is just the position we hold, namely, that the *usual* punishment should have followed, and that would *not* have compelled the oarsmen to be with-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

drawn, even if admonition should have been added. In this attitude I have the support, not only of many graduates, but of some members of the faculty; and I believe more will take the same view as they understand the facts better, especially as to the so-called precedent. RICHARD H. DANA.

Boston, Massachusetts.

[Although this statement presents a strong argument for a lighter penalty and supplies some aspects of the case which were not mentioned in The Outlook's account, it does not alter the essential elements of the case. Americans need more than anything else to learn to respect not only the law, but also the interests of the community. If a practice is contrary to the law made in the interest of the community, it is not the business of an individual to decide that he will in a particular instance follow such a practice on the ground that in that instance it will cause no inconvenience. He is not competent to judge. He has not the moral right to judge. It is because Americans as individuals have formed the habit of suspending the laws in particular instances on the ground that under the circumstances a violation will do no harm, that they have created a condition of lawlessness which really is the greatest menace to American institutions. The fact that the action of these two men did actually cause no inconvenience has, it seems to us, nothing to do with the merits of the case. We have good reason to believe that these two undergraduates are as honorable as any of their fellows. We have no doubt that the consequences of their act fell upon them with peculiar hardship. Was not the giving out at Cambridge of the private telegraphic correspondence between President Roosevelt and President Eliot concerning their case as grave a breach of confidence as the offense which it concerned, and did it not work an even graver injustice? That, however, is another matter. As to the penalty itself, we are not convinced that it was too severe. Precedent in such matters is not necessarily conclusive. Neither The Outlook nor its correspondent is in a position which warrants trying the case over again. That does not prevent us from recognizing the fact that the Harvard authorities did wisely and well in upholding a fundamental moral and social principle at considerable cost. We wish that all Harvard alumni, in fact all college graduates, might learn the lesson involved in this, that the educated and well-to-do as well as the unprivileged and the poor are under obligations to consider and act in accordance with the rights of society.—THE EDITORS.]

FROM AN ADVOCATE OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE

I notice with regret a paragraph in The Outlook of June 27 in regard to woman suffrage. Not that I regret that you oppose the movement, for although I myself am in favor of it, I think opposition does good to a good cause. But I am very sorry to see, as in this short article, hasty generalizations, and statements that seem to me inaccurate.

1. That "the suffrage movement has derived its chief support among men from the fact that it was urged by some women and opposed by few or none." Many women, among them myself, owe their views of the importance of woman suffrage to the influence of *men*, who, more clear-sighted than their contemporaries, were at the same time anti-slavery and earnest believers in woman suffrage, not only, and in some cases not primarily, because of any advantage to women, but because in their opinion the best welfare of the country demanded it. I recall a sermon of my father's preached soon after the first "remonstrance" came out, "Why women ought to desire the ballot," and his text was from the parable of the servants, one of whom buried his talent in the earth.

2. You speak of women who are "silent" as if they were *opposed* to the suffrage movement. In many cases this is not so. There are other typical illustrations. A friend of mine, whose father was distinguished in the political world (and was a firm believer in woman suffrage), said to me: "Of course women ought to have the ballot. But we ought not to have to *ask* for it; men ought to ask *us*." Another friend said to me: "I could not say anything while my father was living; he had old-fashioned ideas and prejudices, and I could not make him unhappy." But ever since his death she has taken an open and prominent part in the suffrage movement. But she always believed in it from the time she was old enough to reason. How many others are there in the same case, reluctant to offend fathers, brothers, and husbands? Again, a lady of great intelligence (exceptional mental gifts) said to me: "Of course women ought to have the ballot. But my brother advises me to have nothing to do with it until I can vote exactly as men do, not merely for School Committee." Now, all these "silent women" are counted as "opposed" by the remonstrants.

When I think of the difficulties thrown in the way of women who openly come forward as suffragists, of the coarse abuse, slander, and insult heaped upon them, I only wonder that so many are found willing to be martyrs

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

to the cause. It can only be the effect of a strong sense of duty. They have nothing *personally* to gain, and some of them have a good deal to lose. L. F. C.

Magnolia, Massachusetts.

A PARTISAN'S PLEA FOR NON-PARTISANSHIP

Ever since 1876, when the Presidency was stolen outright, the Republican party has been in the complete control of the wealthy classes. The condition of things attacked so violently by Roosevelt grew up under the eyes of The Outlook. During all that time I remember no cry or note of warning or criticism from The Outlook. When Roosevelt ran for the Presidency in his own right, his inflammable character was well known to you; that he was a crusader and had not the Presidential temperament was not thought of or mentioned by you. But now I find you croaking and worrying over the temperament of Bryan. One after another in quick succession have been put by the President into the class of ancient liars; but I remember no remarks upon the subject by The Outlook. No doubt you would have supported him again, and we should have heard nothing about "temperament." I note that, some months since, The Outlook, in reply to a correspondent, claimed credit for having supported Democrats for office. If so, it must have been some minor office. I hope I do not do The Outlook injustice when I express my belief that it salves over everything objectionable in the Republican party, and never misses a chance to carp at everything Democratic.

From the past record of The Outlook I did not expect it would be honest and independent enough to say of Sherman, as did the Springfield Republican, that he is a second-rate public man, representing nothing in New York except the Republican organization as it has flourished under successive bosses, and there is in his public career, whether at home or in the National House, no suggestion of that moral dignity and power which the people find so attractive in Governor Hughes.

Then continuing, as did the Springfield paper, why has not The Outlook said, But the nomination is more than condemned on these grounds. It is politically damned by his record as a solicitor of campaign funds in 1906. If Mr. Sherman ever did anything in public life to attract National attention, it was his appeal to Harriman for campaign funds in 1906, as revealed by the President's letter. Taken in connection with the campaign fund publicity issue, the Sherman nomination seems to be as audacious—we will not say insolent—a performance as the Republican party in these later years of its history has been guilty of. The party was primarily responsible for the failure of Congress at the last session to enact a publicity law; the party convention defeated a publicity plank by 880 to 94, and its record now culminates in the nomination for the Vice-Presidency of a man who, less than two years ago, went, hat in hand, to Harriman's office, begging for that sinister creature's money to help elect Republican Congressmen. I did not expect The Outlook to say anything like the above—said by the Springfield Republican—and more like it too. The Republican is not only independent but honest; it is not a hide-bound, thick-and-thin, partisan Republican paper. It does not belong to the "venal class" of newspapers so plentiful all over the country. I hasten to say, I do not think The Outlook belongs to the venal class. It is simply too partisan to be fair and honest. Why hasn't The Outlook told its readers how Taft's home delegation voted on the question of election of Senators by the people, and on the question of the publication concerning campaign funds; that it voted solidly against both propositions, except two votes in favor of allowing the people instead of the politicians to select and elect their Senators!

What The Outlook does not say is as significant as what the platform neglects to say. The perpetuity of our form of government depends largely upon the honesty and non-partisanship of the press.

Aurora, Illinois. F. M. ANNIS.

EPISCOPAL OVERTURES TOWARDS CHURCH UNITY

I have read with much interest Dr. Newman Smyth's paper in The Outlook of June 20 on "How to Resume Church Unity," the substance of an address received with much favor by two audiences of Episcopal clergy. I need not say that with the general spirit of the paper I am wholly in sympathy, deploring, with the writer, the present division of the Christian body, even though we must not ignore the fact that some good has come from these divisions, and that some argument may even now be urged (as it has been urged) for their continuance. And yet, as a very strong believer in our Congregational polity—I am a member of the other, the Unitarian, branch of our New England Congregational body—I must confess a feeling of disappointment at the concessions Dr. Smyth makes to our Episcopal friends. They seem always ready enough for a reunion of Protestant Christendom, as in the case of the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Lambeth "Quadrilateral;" only, if I recall that proposal aright, it was the old case of the lion lying down with the lamb (lamb inside), or the fly invited to inspect the beauties and comforts of the spider's parlor. I have yet to see that the Episcopal Church has offered to make one real concession. Its leaders still insist, as Dr. Smyth's paper implies, on the (to us) monstrous doctrine or theory of the "Succession" and on Episcopal ordination; and the tone of patronage and reluctance of even the broader churchmen in the matter of the "open pulpit" canon does not augur well for the liberty of the "swallowed" in a reunion such as proposed.

I write with much interest, for I grew up in the Episcopal Church. My father was reared by somewhat strict Presbyterian parents, my mother was a Unitarian, but in my childhood we attended the Episcopal Church. I was educated at Yale and took my theological course in the Yale Seminary. While there I had some vague idea of taking orders in the Episcopal Church, but Bishop Williams, of Connecticut, wrote me, in reply to my inquiry, that, while subscription to the Articles was not required, he could not advise orders for one having (as I had written) "grave misgivings" as to any of those Articles. Finally, I found before leaving the seminary that I was clearly a Unitarian, and so began my ministry in that body, where I still remain. Could I retain under Episcopal auspices the liberty of prophesying and the liberty and encouragement to follow the truth wherever it leads?

H. D. CATLIN.

Northumberland, Pennsylvania.

A RAILWAY INCIDENT

Your editorial in the issue of June 20 on "A Teacher of Courtesy," referring to the attitude of the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad in asking for courtesy from its employees towards the public, calls to my mind an experience I had in the summer of 1905. I was going from Elmira to Binghamton on one of the fast trains of the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western, and was studying an oration I had to deliver at Colgate University. The car seemed hot and stuffy, and I naturally opened the window. In doing so the oration, eight or ten loose leaves, which I had in my hand, was snatched by the suction out of the window. In despair I spoke to the conductor. I did not expect him to be able to do anything, and did not expect ever to see my manuscript again, for the leaves flew in every direction as they left the window. But the conductor looked at the place we were passing through, and when we made our next stop he sent word to the nearest station. What was my surprise when I received through the mail, two days later, all of my oration except one sheet! And the company seemed worse hurt than I was because the one page was missing, and promised to send it if they could possibly find it.

Once or twice I have had rather unpleasant experiences on our railways. I am happy to have one so refreshing as this, and am glad to give you the privilege to make it public if you care to do so.

(Rev.) G. D. BROOKES.

Williamsport, Pennsylvania.

BISHOP POTTER

What a stimulating career is that of Bishop Potter! He was our citizen bishop, a leader in civic as in religious life. Perhaps there is no citizen of our city whose sickness would have been watched with more solicitude, or whose death would cause more just regret.

Let every young man who is considering the choice of a profession observe that in that of a clergyman it is possible to be earnest without bigotry, liberal without laxity, persuasive in the pulpit and also effective on the platform. Where is there a wider field for usefulness? And to whom do men listen more eagerly, when he has a message from God?

EVERETT P. WHEELER.

New York City.

FRIENDLY AID

We are doing our best to secure money to continue our fresh air work through the season. We are in great danger of having to close very soon.

We feel that if your readers' attention was drawn to the fact that a well-established fresh air farm was to close in midsummer for lack of funds, help would come. The Friendly Aid Society, 248 East Thirty-fourth Street, has run this farm of fifteen acres at Greens Farms, Connecticut, successfully for nine summers. Eighty mothers, babies, boys, and girls are there at a time, changing every two weeks. We give them one hundred quarts of milk a day. This summer the sum of $1,320, usually contributed, has fallen off owing to the financial stringency. Checks should be sent to C. F. Stone, Jr., Treasurer, 44 Hubert Street, New York City.

EDITH KENDALL, Secretary.

Greens Farms, Connecticut.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Gas Bonds

Have an unsurpassed record of prompt payment of principal and interest. This is appreciated by large financial institutions and individuals who have invested in them.

We offer the First Mortgage Bonds of a Gas Company which has been in successful operation for thirty-seven years.

We purchased these bonds after a thorough investigation. We are represented on its board of directors. The plant is modern and its value largely in excess of the bonded debt. Its management is experienced and of proven ability. The surplus earnings for the past year increased over 40%.

A good portion of these bonds will be retired before maturity, adding to the safety of the investment.

At the present price they pay **5.40%**

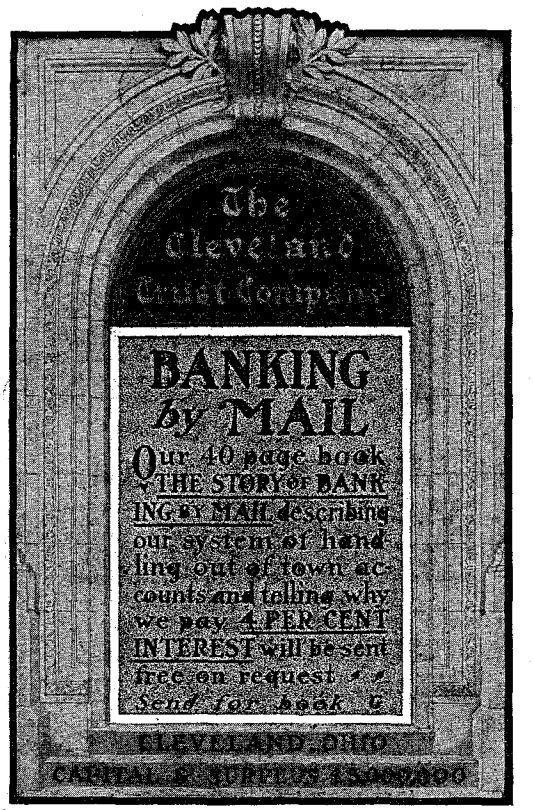
Send for Circular 878-Y for full details

E. H. ROLLINS & SONS

BANKERS FOR 32 YEARS

21 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.

CHICAGO DENVER SAN FRANCISCO


The Cleveland Trust Company
BANKING by MAIL
Our 40 page book THE STORY of BANKING BY MAIL describing our system of handling out of town accounts and telling why we pay 4 PER CENT INTEREST will be sent free on request
Send for book C
CLEVELAND, OHIO
CAPITAL & SURPLUS $3,000,000

1. Secure Principal
2. Liberal, Secure Yield
3. Growth

So universally effective in Central Business Properties as to practically guarantee the increase in security, principal, and yield.

In no other investments are the factors of security and yield influenced by such certainty of growth.

We have divided ten Centrally Located Business Properties in growing cities into "Units" available for investors. The average earnings of these properties are more in 1908 than in 1907.

"Units" have paid 17 regular quarterly rental dividends, none less than 5% per annum net on original investment.

In addition to the above cash dividends, there is an annual INCREASE IN VALUE averaging more than 5%.

Send for special offering No. 31 of "Units" to yield from 5% to about 7%.

The

Trustee Securities Company

The Trustee Company, Seattle
The Trustee Company, Los Angeles
The Trustee Company, Spokane

No. 1 Wall St.
New York City

Accumulation of Cash

The continued increase of cash in banking institutions, causing low rates for the use of money, should result in higher prices for safe bonds.

First mortgage railroad bonds can now be secured to pay from 4 to 4½%.

These bonds possess the qualities of safety, marketability, and possible appreciation in price.

A list of bonds which should respond to above conditions, with full description of each bond, will be sent upon application for circular No. 653.

Guaranty Trust Company

of New York

ESTABLISHED 1864

Capital..... $2,000,000 28 Nassau Street, - New York
Surplus.....$6,000,000 33 Lombard Street, E.C., London

Banking Department Bond Department
Trust Department Transfer Department
Foreign Department

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

MILKWEED CREAM

is a nourishing skin food with stimulating tonic properties. It is absorbed by the skin as the dry ground absorbs water. It quickly restores a faded, sallow complexion and removes all skin blemishes. It should be used regularly every night and morning in order to keep the skin healthy and to prevent the pores from becoming clogged up.

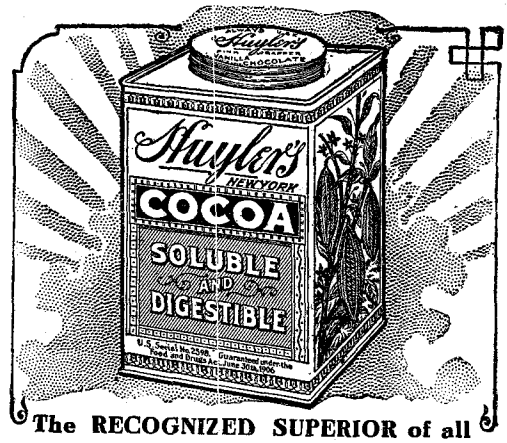
Improves bad complexion.
Preserves good complexions.

LIBERAL SAMPLE FREE

We will send a sample free of charge to prove how beneficial and beautifying Milkweed Cream really is!

F. F. Ingram & Co., 72 Tenth St., Detroit, Mich.

Ingram's Milkweed Cream is sold by all druggists, 50c. and $1.00 a jar, or sent postpaid on receipt of price.



The RECOGNIZED SUPERIOR of all Imported and Domestic

Cocoas and Chocolates

6% Interest Payable Semi-Annually

ON ANY SUM

INCOME & PRINCIPAL } **Secured**

By New York Real Estate

20 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
MILLIONS OF ASSETS

NEW YORK REALTY OWNERS CO.
489 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK. Ask for Booklet O.

Fowler's Florimel Lotion

Feeds and nourishes the skin and cellular tissues, giving a complexion of child-like purity; banishes redness, roughness, tan and sunburn; quickly heals chapped hands, face and lips. Its purifying and emollient properties make the skin exquisitely soft, smooth, white, and in its natural healthy condition. A fragrant, enjoyable toilet necessity of felicitous combination, appearance and quality, giving pleasing results and rare satisfaction. Ask for it, and take no substitute. There is nothing "just as good." Artistic booklet and generous sized sample bottle free by mail. Address

FOWLER, Man'f'g Chemist, New London, Conn.

PONDS EXTRACT

"The Standard for Sixty Years"

Nothing else so quickly affords relief from sunburn, insect bites, chafing, etc. Refuse all substitutes. The genuine is sold only in original sealed bottles.

LAMONT, CORLISS & CO., Agents, New York

For 33 Years our First Mortgages have paid to our Customers 6% NET

PERKINS & CO. FINANCIAL BROKERS Lawrence, Kansas.

Also $25. Certificates of Deposit

every 6 months. Loans of $200. and up, always on hand. WRITE TODAY.

SEEDLESS APPLE

No core. No seed. Practically **proof against worms.** A winter apple of fine flavor, and **greatest keeping qualities.** One-third **more edible portion** than in ordinary apple. A great **producer.** Send for **free** booklet and full information. **Agents Wanted.**

SPENCER SEEDLESS APPLE CO.
206 Spencer Bldg., KANSAS CITY, MO.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Every Effort

of the successful Thinker is followed by waste of brain cells.

To keep in perfect trim, these cells must be replaced daily and by the proper food.

The true brain food is

Grape-Nuts

A trial shows

"There's a Reason."

Look for the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkg.

POSTUM CEREAL COMPANY, LIMITED,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH., U. S. A.

Hall's VEGETABLE SICILIAN Hair Renewer

REVISED FORMULA

Glycerin, Capsicum, Bay Rum, Sulphur, Tea, Rosemary Leaves, Boroglycerin, Alcohol, Water, Perfume. The reason why we use each of these ingredients is set forth in a booklet we will mail you upon request.

Ask your druggist for "the new kind." The kind that does not change the color of the hair.

It is now positively known that falling hair is caused by a germ, hence is a regular germ disease. Hall's Hair Renewer, as now made from the "revised formula," stops falling hair because it destroys the germs which produce this trouble. It also destroys the dandruff germs, and restores the scalp to a healthy condition.

R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H.

With your money securely invested, and earning

5% a Year

any reputable financier will confirm your good sense and judgment, and assure you that a fixed and permanent rate of interest at 5% is more than the average earnings of capital invested in fluctuating stocks, or speculative investments of any kind, in the long run.

THE INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS AND LOAN CO.

pays 5% a year on savings accounts. Start at any time and withdraw at your option upon required notice without loss of earnings, which are reckoned for every day money is in our care.

Our business, established over 15 years, is conducted under the supervision of the New York Banking Department and regularly examined by them. We will gladly furnish full particulars.

INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS and LOAN CO. NEW YORK CITY

Assets $1,800,000

Write to-day.

INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS AND LOAN CO.
10 Times Bldg.
Broadway & 42d St., New York

TARTARLITHINE

is the one perfect remedy for Rheumatism: muscular, articular, inflammatory or chronic. Does not affect the heart nor upset the stomach.

Rheumatism

Tartarlithine rarely fails because it supplies the blood with the necessary substances to dissolve and remove the poison of Rheumatism—uric acid. We want every sufferer to try it, and will send a sample package with our booklet on the cure of Rheumatism free to every applicant.

FREE SAMPLE and booklet on request.

McKESSON & ROBBINS Dept. L, 95 Fulton St. NEW YORK
(Sole agents for the Tartarlithine Co.)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Outlook Classified Advertising Department

Advertising rates are: Hotels and Resorts, Apartments, Summer Camps, Tours and Travel, Real Estate, Pet Stock and Poultry, forty cents per agate line. Not less than four lines accepted. In calculating space required for an advertisement, count an average of six words to the line unless display type is desired. "Want" advertisements, under the various headings, "Board and Rooms," "Help Wanted," etc,, seven cents for each word, initial, or number. The first word in each advertisement is uniformly set in capitals. Any other words may be set in capitals, if desired, at double rates. If answers are sent in care of The Outlook, to be forwarded, the advertiser is charged twenty-five cents for the address.

Orders and copy for Classified Advertisements must be received eight days before the Saturday on which it is intended the advertisement shall appear. Address Advertising Department, The Outlook, 287 Fourth Ave., New York City.

Hotels and Resorts

ENGLAND

LONDON BOARD RESIDENCE

MISS GREENE, 24 Gordon Street, Gordon Square, W.C. Moderate tariff by day or week.

SCOTLAND

Edinburgh, Scotland. Mrs. Hugh Black recommends very highly. Superior apartments, excellent cooking. Apply Mrs. Sclater, 36 Queen's Crescent, Edinburgh

CANADA

Digby, Nova Scotia

LOUR LODGE AND COTTAGES

Write for booklet, with rates, floor plans, etc., to A. BROWN.

The Queen's Royal

Niagara-on-the-Lake

Ontario, Canada

Delightfully situated in a private park on the shore of Lake Ontario, at the mouth of the Niagara River. Thirty miles from Buffalo! Six steamers daily to Toronto. Low fares. Unequaled facilities for the enjoyment of tennis and golf. There are two golf links, one of nine holes which adjoins the Hotel Park, and the 18 hole links is about ten minutes' walk from the Hotel. Casino and New Country Club. Cuisine and service unexcelled in Canada. Booklet and terms on application. WINNETT & THOMPSON, The Queen's Royal, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario, Canada.

CONNECTICUT

AMONG THE LITCHFIELD HILLS.—Old Remodeled Farmhouse. Ideal location. 1,200 ft. altitude. Bath. Excellent meals. Beautiful scenery. S. E. JOHNSON, Colebrook, Conn.

Crest View Sanatorium

Greenwich, Ct.—First-class in all respects; home comforts. H. M. HITCHCOCK, M.D.

SUMMER BOARD IN THE BERKSHIRES

Attractive house, modern conveniences; extensive views of mountains and lake; tennis, golf, driving, boating, fishing. References exchanged. P. O. Box 215, Lakeville, Conn.

BERKSHIRE HILLS

INTERLAKEN INN

At LAKEVILLE, CONN. Open May 15 to Nov. 1

Two hours from New York. Situated between two beautiful mountain lakes; elevation 900 feet; fine views of Berkshire and Litchfield Hills. Service and appointments first-class. Accommodation for automobile parties.

Address Manager.

The Litchfield Inn Litchfield Conn.

Open all the year. Situated in the center of the village. 1,200 feet elevation. Large, well-heated, sunny rooms. Excellent cuisine and service. Home cooking and comforts. Moderate prices. Booklet on application.

GEO. H. BROWNE, Proprietor.

BOXWOOD MANOR

Lyme, Conn. New management. 30 acres, own garden and milk; modern improvements.

CONNECTICUT

THE WAYSIDE INN

New Milford, Litchfield Co., Conn.

Open all year. Easy of access. Write for booklet B. Address Manager.

WHITE HART INN

Delightfully situated at foot of Berkshire Hills. Finest accommodations. For booklet, address E. S. BOGERT, Salisbury, Ct.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Carroll Springs Sanitarium

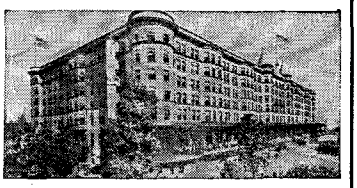
40 minutes by trolley, 15 min. by train from **Washington, D. C.** Especially attractive during early spring. Address for booklet

Dr. G. H. WRIGHT, Forest Glen, Md.

ILLINOIS

Chicago Beach Hotel

American or European Plan



Finest Hotel on the Great Lakes

An ideal resort for rest or pleasure—ten minutes' ride from city, close to the great South Park System. There is the quiet of lake, beach and shaded parks, or the gayety of boating, bathing, riding or driving, golf, tennis, dancing and good music. Table always the best. Nearly 1000 feet of broad veranda overlooking on two sides the Lake Michigan beach. For handsomely illustrated booklet, rates, etc., address Manager, 51st Boulevard and Lake Shore, Chicago

MAINE

KEEP COOL in MAINE

AND SAVE MONEY

this summer by writing the Passenger Department, Maine Central Railroad, Portland, Me., for books on Maine Coast or Lakes, the White Mountains and the Provinces.

THE HOMESTEAD

Bailey Island, Me. Seventh season opens June 15. Send for illustrated booklet. Address T. E. HAZELL.

Rockmere House and Cottages

Littlejohns Island, Casco Bay, Me.

Opens June 15. Send for booklet.

G. H. HAMILTON, Prop.

THE ELLIOT HOUSE

Christmas, Maine. Special rates for September. ELLIOT P. BREWER.

MAINE

West Carry Pond Camps

COOL, SHADY WOODS

NEW LOG CAMPS

Large lake right at the door. Boating, canoeing, and bathing. Finest of trout fishing every day; catch all you want. Fine rooms; spring beds. Fresh milk, cream, butter, eggs, and all garden vegetables produced right at camps. Positively the finest Maine woods outing or vacation ever had for August and September. Send for my 24-page illustrated book. It is free and it gives you all information and testimonials.

J. G. HARLOW

DEAD RIVER, MAINE

OXFORD SPRING HOUSE

OXFORD, MAINE

Mrs. M. F. HITCHINGS.

THE BEECHES Paris Hill, Maine

A sanitarium for semi-invalids. Mountain scenery. 900 feet elevation. Electricity, baths, massage. Dr. CHARLOTTE F. HAMMOND.

MASSACHUSETTS

BACK BAY BOSTON Room and bath $1.00 per day; also suites two and three rooms with private bath. Best residence section, on car line. Write for booklet. **The Mountfort,** 5 Mountfort, cor. Beacon St.

THE HARBOR VIEW

East Gloucester, Mass.

Situated directly on Gloucester Bay. Piazza 400 feet long. Private telephone exchange connecting rooms. Tennis court. Table a special feature. Booklet. W. F. OSBORNE.

THE NEW GREENOCK INN

In the Heart of the Berkshires

LEE, MASS.

Accommodates 200 people; elevation 1,000 feet; two minutes' walk from Berkshire St. R. R. Music. Golf and Tennis. Everything new and up to date. Rates and booklet on application.

H. C. SAVAGE, Prop., Lee, Mass.

THE OCEAN VIEW Pigeon Cove, **Cape Ann, Mass.** An ideal resort on the Massachusetts coast. Hot sea water baths. Booklet. H. W. DUNKLEE, Prop.

The Greylock Berkshire Hills Williamstown Massachusetts

Beautiful college town. Picturesque scenery. Quiet, homelike, and restful summer and fall resort. HOWARD ECKERT, Lessee.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Hotels and Resorts

NEW HAMPSHIRE

FITZGERALD COTTAGE
BETHLEHEM, N. H.
Quiet, homelike, healthful, farm connected, pure spring water, good table, open fire, furnace, telephone, tennis. Rates $8 to $12 week.

The UPLANDS, Bethlehem, N. H.
Highest point. Accommodates 200. Golf.
F. H. ABBOTT, Proprietor.

Hillside Inn, White Mts., N. H.—Fine table; rates moderate; all popular amusements, finest mountain drives. Ill. booklet. L. T. CLAWSON, Bethlehem, N. H.

MICHIGAN

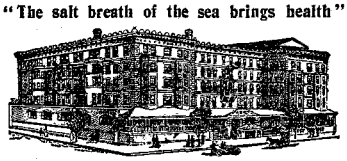
The Battle Creek Sanitarium

The world's foremost Health Resort in physiological and dietetic methods. 200 kinds of baths; large indoor and outdoor swimming pools, electricity, massage, Swedish movements, mechanical vibration, delicious unequaled health cuisine, trained nurses. Cool, breezy dining room on top floor. Luxurious, modern appointments. Boating, riding, driving, golf, tennis, picnicking. Cool, bracing Michigan climate, 600 feet above sea level. The ideal place to rest, recuperate, and build up permanent health. Beautiful Souvenir Portfolio **FREE.**

Box 83, Battle Creek, Mich.

NEW JERSEY

"The salt breath of the sea brings health"



GALEN HALL
Hotel and Sanatorium. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
With its elegant appointments and superior table and service, is an ideal place for a long or short stay. Baths for pleasure or health; trained attendants only.
F. L. YOUNG, General Manager.

Montclair, N. J.—Wahnfried
Private sanatorium. No tuberculous or mental cases. Outdoor life a specialty. Tent life, if desired. Booklet. The Misses Clapp.

IDYLEASE INN
Newfoundland, New Jersey
A MODERN HEALTH RESORT
DELIGHTFUL IN SUMMER
Let us send you our booklet.

Sea Girt, N. J.
The Tremont Right on the beach. A Family Hotel, capacity 200. Modern improvements. Delightful country surroundings. Reasonable rates. Send for booklet.
S. HINKSON-WOODWARD, Manager.

NEW YORK CITY

HOTEL JUDSON 53 Washington Square, adjoining Judson Memorial Church. Rooms with and without bath. Rates $2.50 per day, including meals. Special rates for two weeks or more. Location very central. Convenient to all elevated and street car lines.
MRS. JAMES KNOTT, Proprietor.

HOTEL PIERREPONT
Absolutely fireproof. **West 32d St.,** near B'way, New York City. A superior, perfectly appointed hotel, appealing especially to people of refinement. European plan. Room, with bath, $2.50 to $4.00. HARRY L. BROWN, of Hotel Victoria, Boston, and Islesboro Inn.

Grand Union Opp. Grand Central Station. Rooms $1 per day up. Restaurants moderate prices. Baggage to and from station free. Carriage hire saved. Send 2c. stamp for guide & map.

NEW YORK

STAR LAKE INN
ADIRONDACKS. Open until October 1st. Special rates for September. Fine fishing and hunting. All attractions. Booklet. Apply for rates. Address
INGLEHART & SAYLES, Star Lake, N. Y.

Adirondacks **The Osprey House and Cottages.** Open June 1st. For booklet and information apply to C. E. Van Denburgh, Blue Mountain Lake.

Helderberg Inn On the mountain above **Altamont, N.Y.** Altitude 1,000 ft.
Artistic sanitary house, surrounded by fine estates; immense piazzas; tennis, bowling, billiards, clock golf; magnificent valley and mountain views; exceptionally dry air; 17 miles from Albany, on D. & H. R. R., with frequent trains; fine drives in every direction; garage; excellent table. Rates $14 to $20 for this season. New ownership. Booklet. Address MELVIN B. RHODES, Altamont, N. Y.

THE CROSSWAYS
BALLSTON SPA, N. Y.
Farmhouse $6.00 to $9.00 per week. Circular.

Spa Sanatorium **Ballston Spa, N. Y.**
Restful home. Modern equipments, 6 miles from Saratoga. A. I. THAYER, M.D.

Goldthwaite Inn
Great South Bay, Bellport, L. I.
Cool, comfortable, charming. With bluff site and neighboring pine trees, it combines the Adirondacks with the seashore. The Great South Bay offers the perfection of sailing. Golf links, tennis, etc. Ideal place for family summering and week-end visits. Circular.

Briarcliff Lodge
BRIARCLIFF MANOR, N. Y.
A practical Summer Home for the Business man.
An ideal resort for the family.
One hour from Grand Central Station to Scarborough.
Ten minutes from Scarborough to Hotel by Automobile.
Swimming Pool, Golf, and all outdoor sports.
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.
New York Office, 5½ W. 46th St.
Phone 3278—38th.

GRAND VIEW MT. HOUSE, E. Windham, N. Y.—Catskills' finest location. El. 3,000 ft.; view 5 States. $10 up. A. J. GALER.

NEW YORK

The Gleason Health Resort
ELMIRA, NEW YORK
All forms of baths, electricity, massage; elevation 1,000 ft. Fine climate; all modern conveniences. **Dr. JOHN C. FISHER,** resident physician. Write for booklet to **Edward B. Gleason, Prop.**

The Ouleout **Franklin, Delaware Co., N. Y.** $8—$10. Nothing better for the money. Send for Booklet.

Mapleside. In foothills of Catskills. Beautifully located on 100-acre farm. Rates $8-$10. Dry, healthful air, pure spring water, abundant maple shade, bath, furnace, piano, verandas; fine trouting; good board and livery. Circulars, photo, and references on request. F. C. Potter, Franklin, Del. Co., N.Y.

"SABBATH REST"
Mt. Lebanon, Shakers, N. Y.
Ideal location. On **VEGETARIAN** principle. No children taken. Write for terms and circular.

PAUMONOK INN
In quaint SOUTHOLD, L. I. On the 100 ft. cliff, directly overlooking L. I. Sound. Seashore and country. Finest sailing, bathing, fishing, driving. Special rates for September. *Write for booklet.* GEO. F. HUMMEL.

ROXMOR
WOODLAND, N. Y. Family resort, with cottages, camp and tents. E. B. MILLER.

The Overlook Mountain House. Highest inhabited place in the Catskill Mts. Nearest to N. Y. City. Opens June 1st. New improvements. WM. H. TURNER, Prop., Woodstock, Ulster County, N. Y.

PENNSYLVANIA

Easton Sanitarium For treatment of the nervous or mentally ill. Superior location; skilled care. Visit here before selecting a place elsewhere, or call up Dr. Kinney for particulars. Phone 1661, Easton, Pa.

Lehigh Water Gap
LEHIGH GAP, PA., C. R. R. OF N. J.
THE HORSE HEAD INN
PALMERTON P. O., PA.
Modern house; all conveniences; mountain life and scenery; now open; rates reasonable.

Wernersville, Penna.
The Sunset
A mountain health resort. Fine dry air. Beautiful scenery. Special attention given to Neurasthenia. J. D. MOYER, M.D.,
Mountain Sunset P.O.

RHODE ISLAND

Hotel Plimpton **WATCH HILL, R. I.**
Directly on the water, has gas and electric lighting, elevator, steam laundry; suites with baths; water and cuisine unsurpassed. Booklet. John C. Kebabian, owner and proprietor.

VERMONT

CHESTER, Vt.—The Maples. Delightful summer home. Pure water, bath, hot and cold; piazza, croquet, fine roads. Terms reasonable. The MISSES SARGEANT.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Hotels and Resorts

VERMONT

Hillhurst Farmhouse On Lake Champlain
Rates $1.00 per day. Accommodates 20.
VICTOR HURLBURT, Grand Isle, Vt.

MAPLEHURST LODGE
HALIFAX, VERMONT
1,800 feet above sea level. Access by way of Shelburne Falls and Brattleboro, Vermont. Pure air. No noises. Sightly landscape. Tennis. Golf. Automobile, touring and excursion parties accommodated. Garage. A competent city caterer to take charge. Board, rates by day or week reasonable. References.

VIRGINIA

TUXEDO COTTAGE, water front, OCEAN VIEW, VA. On Atlantic Ocean. Rates $6, $8, $10, $15 per week. Address Ocean View, Va. Mrs. T.W. Bohannay.

Real Estate

CONNECTICUT

FOR SALE
Litchfield, Connecticut
Building site 20 acres. Situated on top of hill one mile from village. Extensive view. Large shade trees. Fully drained. Spring water. For further particulars apply to
Miss Baldwin, 417 West 118th St, N. Y. City
or to Rear-Admiral Colvocoresses, Litchfield

LITCHFIELD HILLS. For sale, fine old home in Litchfield Hills. House 12 rooms, situated on high ground, beautiful views in every direction, wide lawn, fine shade trees. Open plumbing, bath. Altitude 1,300 ft. 110 acres. Norfolk 4½ miles, Winsted 6 miles. Address U. W. C., 2,288, Outlook.

LYME, CONN.
To Let, TWO COTTAGES of 13 and 10 rooms; modern improvements, the first fully furnished. Address
Mrs. E. E. SALISBURY, New Haven, Conn.

For Sale BEAUTIFUL SHORE RESIDENCE
Unequalled shrubbery, lawn, etc.; all modern improvements; favorable terms.
HENRY C. ROWE, Pine Orchard, Conn.

MAINE

RANGELEY LAKES. Well furnished camp, by month or season, to rent. Large fireplace; five rooms; boats. Location absolutely the best. Dr. R. I. DAVIS, 178 Bellingham Ave., Beachmont, Mass.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

FOR SALE in N. H.
Successful Girls' Camp
Eighty acres. Lake. Bungalow. Purchaser can see it in operation in August. Board near by.
8,341, Outlook.

MICA QUARRY
FOR SALE. A good investment.
Box 21, Canaan, New Hampshire.

NEW JERSEY

LOTS FOR SALE AT $50 EACH among the hills of
Morris Co., New Jersey
Lakes and river. An ideal spot for summer homes. Would you like to build a cottage or bungalow? Commutation from New York $7.95. For details address
C. W. T., 177 Clinton Ave., Newark, N. J.

Real Estate

MASSACHUSETTS

FARMS IN NEW ENGLAND
Illustrated circular free upon receipt of address
P. F. LELAND, 21 Minot Bldg., Boston, Mass.

NEW YORK

I have discovered a region less than a hundred miles from New York City, with good elevation, fertile land, fine scenery, and delightful possibilities for summer residence and for profitable farming. I have bought three farms there. Correspondence is invited with a few men who are interested either in owning independent farms—of which there are several in the vicinity for sale—or in joining a co-operative movement for larger development. Address Farmer, Box 37, Madison Square P. O., New York City.

ADIRONDACK CAMPS ST. REGIS LAKES on THE SARANACS LAKE PLACID
GEO. V. W. DURYEE
Real Estate, Saranac Lake, N. Y.

Pelham Manor, N.Y.
FOR SALE or RENT
Two new cottages superbly situated, tastefully designed, well constructed. Running water, steam heat, gas, and electricity. Each house has 11 rooms and 2 baths, plot 75x150. Very low price and reasonable terms to a quick buyer. F. S. DICKERSON, Builder, Pelham Manor, N. Y.

SCARSDALE
WESTCHESTER COUNTY
19 miles from New York
For Sale—Attractive cottage just completed, containing nine rooms, two baths, electric lights, and good heating system; one mile from station, near trolley; corner plot, comprising one acre—180 feet frontage on macadam road; fine trees.
CORNELIUS B. FISH & SON, Inc.
527 Fifth Ave., New York

VIRGINIA

VIRGINIA COUNTRY HOMES
Free, handsomely illustrated Register describing Colonial homes; grain, grass, and fruit farms; river plantations and hunting preserves in best portions of State
H. W. HILLEARY & CO., Charlottesville, Va.

Tours and Travel

AROUND THE WORLD
Small party will sail November 28. Six months. Write for particulars.
EDWIN C. ATKINSON
112 N. 19th St. Philadelphia

Tours and Travel

ROUND THE WORLD
37th annual series of Tours leave San Francisco Westbound Aug. 25, Sept. 15, Oct. 6, 27, leave New York Eastbound Nov. 7, 28, Dec. 15, 1908. Six months' travel de luxe. All arrangements highest class.

NILE and HOLY LAND
Cook's luxurious Nile Steamers leave Cairo every few days during the season for First and Second Cataract, Khartoum, etc. Annual high-class tours to **Egypt, Palestine,** the **Levant,** etc., leave during January and February.
Individual Travel Tickets Everywhere.

THOS. COOK & SON
New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco, and 140 Offices Abroad

EGYPT TURKEY GREECE PALESTINE

A series of tours leaving America in January, February and March, 1909. Organized and directed by Dr. H. W. Dunning, author of "To-day on the Nile" and "To-day in Palestine." The time to plan your winter trip is **now.** Full information of
H. W. Dunning & Co., 101 Cong'l House, Boston

Yellowstone Park
CAMPING OUT
"The Bryant Way"
Delightful, inexpensive, vacation trips, for ladies and gentlemen. Write for illustrated booklet. ROBERT C. BRYANT,
457 Monadnock Bldg., Chicago.

JACOBS AUTUMN EUROPEAN COACHING TOUR
Aug. 22, Oct. 30. *Wait and enjoy foreign travel in cool season, avoiding crowds. Dull-season prices.* **Itinerary**—St. Lawrence River, English Lakes, Trossachs, Edinburgh Scottish Nat'l Exhibition, Dukeries, London (Franco-British Exhibits), Holland, Paris, Rhine River, Germany, Switzerland, Italy (Simplon Pass), Mediterranean Route to N.Y. Excellent service. 8 to 15 people. Cost inclusive. 155 miles coaching. References given and required. Particulars on application.
JACOBS TOURS, Rock Valley, Iowa.

SHORT VACATION TOURS
ENGLAND–PARIS $250
Ideal inexpensive vacation outings abroad in July and August. Write for illustrated announcement, Bureau of University Travel, 20 Trinity Place, Boston

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB'S TOURS
ALL TRAVELING EXPENSES INCLUDED
225 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

ONE BOY WANTED
to complete a
Foreign Travel School
party sailing October 1st for eight months in Europe. In charge of a Harvard man of long experience in teaching and in the care of boys. School work carried on in connection with travel and no time lost. For detailed information address 6,349, Outlook.

BOARD AND ROOMS

WANTED—Home in refined family for an elderly lady, where she would have companionship of other ladies and be one of the family. References given and asked. State location, accommodations, and terms. 9,598, Outlook.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

PROVEN PROFITS YEARLY FOR YOU or any wide awake man who buys and operates the Thurman "Portable House-Cleaning Machine." Make us prove to you its money-making features. $3,000-$5,000 a year in proven permanent profits. Over four hundred operators in the United States. The "Dustless Method" is sanitary, thorough, and quickest. Towns of 5,000 or more pay well. Starting capital needed from $2,000.00 upwards. Original patentees, and we are prosecuting all infringers. We make the most efficient stationary residential cleaning plants from $650.00 up. Free catalogues. Largest manufacturers of house-cleaning machinery in the world. A full line of Stationary Vacuum Cleaning Plants are made by us for all kinds of buildings. GEN'L COMPRESSED AIR & VACUUM MACHINERY CO., 4454 (Dept. C) Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—To dispose of a manicure and massage business of many years' standing that has large and choice patronage. 9,548, Outlook.

CORPORATIONS or individuals having business interests in Colorado or neighboring States are invited to correspond with me when requiring investigation of properties, practical mining engineering, expert accounting, etc. References East and West of highest character. Address "Denver," 9,546, Outlook.

OFFER few beautiful Smith Premier Typewriters, $23.00 each. Trial allowed. Administrator, Box 105, Waterford, N. Y.

8% secured by first mortgage on improved city real estate. If interested, write for particulars. Security Savings & Loan Co., Birmingham, Ala.

BOOKS, MAGAZINES MANUSCRIPTS

A History of Italian Literature, by Florence Trail, brings the American reader for the first time in living, sympathetic touch with all the chief writers of Italy, from Dante to Fogazzaro. The Dowager Queen Margherita has sent the author her heartiest thanks for this splendid interpretation of her country's writers. Send to Dyrsen & Pfeiffer, 16 West 33rd St., New York.

FOR THE HOME

SANITARY ice cream. Made in our crystal glass freezers. No stirring of freezing cream. Simply prepare cream and pack according to printed directions. Ready to serve when wanted. Will send by express on receipt of $1.25. Sanitary Cream Freezer Co., Springfield, Mass.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE; correspondence courses; booklet free. American School Home Economics, Chicago.

HELP WANTED

Business Situations

WANTED—Several first-class men in York State and Pennsylvania to devote all or a portion of their time representing one of the best known and most substantial investment houses of New York City. Securities interest-bearing and non-speculative. Commissions liberal. Ministers, life insurance agents, or school teachers preferred. Only men of character and ability need apply. If you are ambitious to improve your present conditions, address 9,545, Outlook.

WANTED—Night superintendent for the Presbyterian Hospital of Pittsburgh. Applicants must be at least 25 years of age, present unequivocal testimonials as to professional and executive ability and personal character. Address Mrs. David B. Stuart, Chairman Board of Managers.

INCREASE your earning power by learning to write advertisements. Facts sent free. Page-Davis Co., Dept. 32, 90 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

REFINED mother's helper. Permanent for home and modest compensation; assist sewing, housework, cooking. One maid kept. Address 71 North Fullerton Ave., Montclair, N. J.

HELP WANTED

Companions and Domestic Helpers

AUTHOR and wife residing in N. Y. offer home to young lady of refinement and sympathetic disposition in exchange for help in training of boy of seven. 9,607, Outlook.

WANTED—Companion for a lady of 60. Must be a woman of tact and agreeable personality, who can bring cheer to one who is at times nervously depressed. References exchanged. State terms. 9,599, Outlook.

AN Episcopalian as assistant in a small institution. Experience unnecessary. Address with particulars 9,600, Outlook.

THE Pasadena Hospital Training School for Nurses, Pasadena, Calif., offers to desirable young women a three years' course in surgical, medical, and obstetrical nursing. Write for catalogues.

WANTED—Oct. 15th, experienced mother's helper, Swiss Protestant preferred, to care for two children, 2 and 3 years old; must be of calm and cheerful disposition. References required. Address 9,579, Outlook.

WANTED—Young and cultured women for work in Episcopal Children's Home in Dutchess County, N. Y. Salaries ordinary. Work pleasant. Devotion to work and spirit count. Trained nurse. Primary teacher. Caretaker. Kindergartner. Address E. H. F. T., 9,587, Outlook.

WANTED—Two intelligent young women as pupil nurses in a private hospital. The Galen Hospital, Bridgeport, Conn.

WANTED—Seamstress, experienced, for head of girls' department, institution, Protestant. 9,589, Outlook.

WANTED for a girls' school near Philadelphia a resident trained nurse for the coming school year. Must be young, energetic, and experienced. Salary $50 a month with board and laundry. Address "Physic," 9,549, Outlook.

WANTED — Pupils for the Training School, White Plains Hospital, White Plains, N. Y.

FAMILIES, institutions, schools, and hotels in need of housekeepers, matrons, mother's helpers, companions, etc., address Miss Richards, 46 Olive St., Providence, R. I.

Teachers and Governesses

WANTED—Primary teacher (institutional school); managing housekeepers, hotels, high-class boarding houses; bookkeeper (hotel). Other positions. The Hopkins' Educational Agency, 1 Union Square.

WANTED — Thoroughly experienced mother's helper or governess with kindergarten training. Answer, Box 128, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania.

OPPORTUNITY for a college girl to earn money during summer. 9,591, Outlook.

WANTED—Tutor for family of boys on a Western farm, college man B.A. preferred. Write stating qualifications and salary expected. R. Brackenbury, Montclair, Colo.

WANTED—Refined woman under thirty, kindergartner preferred, for two children under nine. Experience essential. $30. Address Mrs. R. T. Van Deusen, Balmville Road, Newburgh, N. Y.

WANTED—First-class teachers for desirable academic and grade positions. College and normal school positions also. Send for Bulletin 15. Albany Teachers' Agency, Albany, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Business Situations

TWO women, experienced in settlement work, will be free December first for social work elsewhere. One has been unusually successful as Head Worker; the other as Kindergartner or Director of girls' work. Both have highest testimonials. 9,573, Outlook.

WANTED—By a capable woman of refinement, position as private secretary. Competent stenographer and typewriter, having had several years' experience in a position of trust. Exceptional references. 9,581, Outlook.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

YOUNG lady desires position as companion for the winter. Clergyman's daughter. Best references. 9,610, Outlook.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Companions and Domestic Helpers

YOUNG woman, six years New York City institution, reference, wishes position as matron. Two years in last position. 9,609, Outlook

POSITION wanted as companion by young woman of good family. Best of references. 9,603, Outlook.

USEFUL companion or mother's helper by refined, educated young woman. 212 East 46th St., N. Y.

WANTED in September, by trained, experienced housekeeper, position in school or institution. 9,574, Outlook.

WANTED—By two competent women, position as caretakers country place; experienced and intelligent care given to property, horses, cows, etc. Capable and willing. References exchanged. Blanche Fowler, Twilight Inn, Haines Falls, New York.

A lady, thoroughly acquainted with art centers of Europe, would chaperon two or three ladies or young girls during fall or winter trips, or girls wishing to winter abroad for study. References given and required. 9,583, Outlook.

LADY of experience wishes position as companion to wealthy lady, managing her charities, etc. Excellent references. Address 9,582, Outlook.

A lady, now managing club house, desires suitable position Oct. 1st. Experienced in buying, catering, and business management. Capable. 9,585, Outlook.

REFINED woman and graduate nurse, experienced in housekeeping and care of children, would like care of motherless family. 9,592, Outlook.

A graduate nurse of experience and executive ability wants position in school, small general hospital, or physician's office. Address 9,594, Outlook.

POSITION sought by present employer of young woman, nine years with her, as companion or housekeeper. 9,593, Outlook.

CULTURED woman desires position, chaperon, companion; French, German, Italian, musical; traveled. Best references. Box 200, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

ENTIRE care of young children. EXPERIENCED. 9,550, Outlook.

SITUATION to care for elderly woman or as helpful companion. 9,541, Outlook.

Teachers and Governesses

THE SUMMER TUTORING SCHOOL furnishes expert tutoring at your summer home, wherever that may be. Address A. von W. Leslie, A.M., Head Master, 537 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

YOUNG woman, college graduate, desires position as governess or companion to children. References. 9,604, Outlook.

COOKERY and laundry.—Teacher holding first-class diplomas in domestic science wishes position, school or institution. Would form private classes. 9,606, Outlook.

WANTED—By a lady teacher, of experience in institution work, a Sept. engagement in a Protestant orphanage. Excellent New York City references. Address 9,575, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED kindergartner (28), excellent pianist, desires position as teacher, pianist, companion, or any suitable situation, immediately or by September. 9,586, Outlook.

KINDERGARTEN governess situation wanted by a young woman of experience. References. Address 9,595, Outlook.

WANTED—Position by experienced lady teacher, higher English, four languages, and music, or as housekeeper or chaperon. Address 9,568, Outlook.

MISCELLANEOUS

CONGREGATIONAL pastor, in pleasant New England village containing first-class academy, would receive a boy into his home to care for and superintend his education. Best references. 9,605, Outlook.

SCHOOL for TRAINED ATTENDANTS, 45 Centre Street, Orange, New Jersey. Superintendent, Miss Lowrie. Six months' course. Fee $100, including tuition, board, lodging, uniforms, and books. For further information apply to school.

ORIGINAL plays, entertainments. K. McDowell Rice, Worthington, Mass.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Aim of The Outlook

"If any journal would limit itself to statements of well sifted fact, making itself not a 'news' paper, but an 'olds' paper, and giving its statements tested and true, like old wine, as soon as things could be known accurately; choosing also, of the many things that might be known, those which it was most vital to know, and summing them in few words of pure English,—I cannot say whether it would ever pay well to sell it; but I am sure it would pay well to read it, and to read no other."

Ruskin: Fors Clavigera, Letter III, 1st March, 1871.

Outlook readers evidently share Ruskin's opinion that it pays well to read such a paper; the publishers of The Outlook can answer Ruskin's query with the affirmation that it pays well to publish such a paper.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Best New Fiction for Summer Reading

MAURICE HEWLETT'S new novel

HALFWAY HOUSE $1.50

"Here is the evidence of the freshest and most original talent that has appeared in years, the offering of an author who promises best of all to carry on the tradition of English fiction."
—*The Bookman.*

"In Halfway House substance and style are perfectly blended. The book is justly called a comedy. It is a thing of action, and the action is true to nature. It required courage to handle the theme of the book, and genuine feeling to make it sympathetic. In both respects the author has splendidly justified himself."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

"The story moves straight and swift, with a rich setting, against which the figures are drawn with abrupt nervous strokes."
—*Springfield Republican.*

"Engrossing as well as beautiful. It ranks with Meredith at his best."
—*Philadelphia Telegraph.*

RICHARD HARDING DAVIS'

VERA THE MEDIUM Illus., $1.50

"The book may be easily ranked as the best thing yet done by Mr. Davis."
—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

"The plot is novel, admirably well conceived and worked out, and the characters strongly dramatic, yet self-contained."—*Chicago Interocean.*

RENÉ BAZIN'S Author of THE NUN

REDEMPTION (De toute son âme) $1.25

"'Redemption' is a book that must give the most acute pleasure to any one who can appreciate a really great work."—*London Academy.*

ARTHUR TRAIN'S TRUE STORIES OF CRIME Illus., $1.50

"We have here thirteen illustrations of the proverb that truth is stranger than fiction."
—*The Churchman.*

CHARLES BELMONT DAVIS'

THE STAGE DOOR Illus., $1.50

"The author's study is the triumph of atmosphere, the triumph of environment. All his characters acknowledge a higher will than their own—the will of New York."—*Evening Post.*

BEATRICE HERFORD'S MONOLOGUES Ill. by O. Herford, $1.25

"One of the most unexaggeratedly humorous books that has been brought out in years."
—*St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

JESSE LYNCH WILLIAMS'

THE GIRL AND THE GAME Illus., $1.50

"These stories should be put in the hands of every young man going to college."
—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

HON. WILLIAM H. TAFT'S
FOUR ASPECTS OF CIVIC DUTY
$1.00 net

In which he speaks of such things as parlor socialists, practical politics, trial by jury, party politics, "muck-rakers," the Philippine question, civil service, and the present relation of the citizen to the President.

"It is clearly and ably written, and worthy of the attention of every citizen."
—*Richmond Times-Dispatch.*

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

TEACHERS' AGENCIES

The Pratt Teachers' Agency 70 Fifth Ave. New York
Recommends teachers to colleges, schools, and families.
Advises parents about schools. Wm. O. Pratt, Mgr.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

CALIFORNIA

California Hospital Los Angeles **School for Nurses**
Three years. Ideal, private hospital. 150 beds. Maternity, medical, surgical departments. Beautiful semi-tropic surroundings. Superior training. Illustrated booklet free. Write.

MILLS COLLEGE FOR YOUNG WOMEN
Only Woman's College on Pacific Coast. Offers same advantages as best Eastern institutions. Full Collegiate course. Degrees conferred. Special opportunities in Domestic Science, Music and Art. Earnest Christian influences; non-sectarian; all forms of healthful outdoor amusements. Ideal location. Fall term begins Aug. 12, '08. Address Mills College P. O., Cal.

Mount Tamalpais Military Academy
SAN RAFAEL, CAL.
Accredited by the Universities. U. S. Army Officer. Only school west of the Rockies with Cavalry. 19th year begins August 19th.
ARTHUR CROSBY, A.M., D.D., Headmaster.

COLORADO

COLORADO COLLEGE Colorado Springs, Colorado
At the foot of Pike's Peak, in the beautiful city of Colorado Springs. Dry, invigorating outdoor winter climate. A non-sectarian Christian College. Credits received at Colorado College accepted by all best Eastern colleges.

Cutler Academy Colorado Springs Colo.
Fits for any American college. Ideal surroundings. Students have many of the advantages offered by Colorado College. Terms moderate. For catalogue address J. W. PARK, Head Master.

THE WOLCOTT SCHOOL, DENVER
Superior climate. Accredited with Eastern Colleges for girls. Fine music advantages. Gymnasium. dancing, sports.

CONNECTICUT

The Fannie A. Smith
Froebel Kindergarten and Training School
We have found the demand for our graduates greater than we can supply. One and two year course. For catalogue address
FANNIE A. SMITH, Principal, 905 Lafayette St., Bridgeport, Conn.

CONNECTICUT, Cheshire.
Cheshire School Founded A. D. 1794.
In the finest section of Connecticut. College preparatory and general courses, combined with well directed physical training. Extensive grounds. Equipment modern and complete in every particular. Rev. JOHN D. SKILTON, M.A., Head Master.

CONNECTICUT, Cornwall, Litchfield Co.
RUMSEY HALL
A superior school for young boys. Three hours from New York. Country life delightful; health record phenomenal; table exceptional—and the boys happy. Send for catalogue or make us a visit.
L. H. SCHUTTE, M.A., Headmaster.

The Hargrove School Fairfield, Conn.
Exceptionally thorough preparation for college in the shortest time possible. Homes with instructors. Summer sessions.

The Hartford School of Religious Pedagogy
Advanced Course for graduates of Colleges and Theological Seminaries. This leads to a degree.
Diploma Course prepares young men and women for positions as salaried Bible school superintendents, primary superintendents, normal teachers, field secretaries, missionary workers, and pastors' assistants. 23d year begins September 30, 1908.
Address THE DEAN, Hartford, Conn.

CONNECTICUT

The Ely School
FOR GIRLS
Greenwich, Connecticut
One of the best equipped schools for girls in the country. Beautifully located on a ridge overlooking Long Island Sound, and only 50 minutes from New York City. Building new and specially designed and constructed for the School. College Preparatory and general course. Modeling, drawing, choral and sight singing included in every grade. Grounds 25 acres in area, laid out in attractive walks and gardens, and containing tennis and basketball courts. Gymnasium. Catalogue on request.

Hartford Hospital Training School for Nurses
Unusual advantages for the study of Nursing. All branches. Graduates eligible for State Registration. Beautiful residence for nurses. Address MISS L. SUTHERLAND,
Principal of Training School, Hartford Hospital, Hartford, Conn.

CONNECTICUT, Lakeville.
The Taconic School for Girls
Near beautiful lake in the Berkshire Hills.
MISS LILIAN DIXON, A.B. (Wellesley and Bryn Mawr).
MISS BERTHA BAILEY, B.S. (Wellesley).

INGLESIDE—A School for Girls
New Milford, Litchfield Co., Conn.
School year begins Tuesday, October 6, 1908.
MRS. WM. D. BLACK, Patroness

CONNECTICUT, Norwalk.
Miss Baird's School for Girls
35th year. Intermediate, College Preparatory and General Courses. Superior advantages in Music, Art and the Languages. Gymnasium. The home life is replete with inspiration.

Mrs. Mead's School for Girls, "Hillside," Norwalk, Conn.
Certificate admits to leading colleges. Attractive general courses for girls who do not enter college. Musical and Art instruction. Laboratory and Studio work. Circulars on application.
Martha Williams Alden, Margaret R. Brendlinger, A.B., Vassar, Principals.

The Sanford School
On a well stocked farm of 350 acres, Ridgewold, Redding Ridge, Conn. Rich out-of-door experiences, not merely athletics. Individual attention under experienced teachers. Thorough preparation for all colleges. A summer session for candidates for September examination. D. S. SANFORD, A.M., Headmaster.

Vinton School for Girls Ridgefield Connecticut
Address Miss GERTRUDE VINTON.

The Catharine Aiken School
FOR GIRLS. Stamford, Conn., Near New York City
Address
Mrs. Harriet Beecher Scoville Devan, A.B. (Wellesley)

CONNECTICUT, Stamford.
Manor School for Boys Excellent equipment; prepares for all colleges and scientific schools. Requires of its pupils good, hard work. Refers by permission to leading Christian Scientists throughout the country. For information, address the Headmaster.

STAMFORD, Connecticut.
THE KING SCHOOL
Cottage System. Six boys in each residence, under the personal care of a master. Thorough preparation for college, scientific school, or business. Address ALFRED C. ROBJENT, Headmaster.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CONNECTICUT

Connecticut Literary Institution
SUFFIELD, CONNECTICUT

Endowed School for Boys. Located in beautiful New England village. Buildings remodeled. 76th year opens Sept. 15th.
RALPH K. BEARCE, A.M., Principal.

The CHOATE SCHOOL
Wallingford, Connecticut

A New England Preparatory School at Wallingford, Conn.

Parents may refer to President Charles W. Eliot and Dean Le Baron R. Briggs at Harvard; to President Arthur Twining Hadley and Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., at Yale; to Hon. Wm. G. Choate and Samuel T. Dutton of New York City.
A catalogue of the school will be sent upon application to the Secretary, GEORGE CLARE ST. JOHN, Headmaster.

CONNECTICUT, Wallingford.

The Phelps School for Girls

Intermediate, College Preparatory and Special Courses. Equal attention to development of mind, body, and manners. Limited to 25. Home atmosphere. Gymnasium, Basketball, Tennis, etc. For catalogue address the MISSES ATWATER.

The Ridge School

Washington, Conn. In the highlands of Litchfield County. A home school for older boys. Limited to 20. A large faculty enables us to give particular attention to each boy. WM. G. BRINSMADE.

The Campbell School
FOR GIRLS. Windsor, Conn.

A school which gives good mental, moral, and physical training.
A. H. CAMPBELL, Ph.D., Prin. MRS. A. H. CAMPBELL, Associate Prin.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Miss Madeira's School for Girls

Certificate privilege to Vassar, Smith, and Wellesley. Full academic course for pupils who do not go to college. Two years advanced course for High School graduates. Music and art. Gymnasium and Athletics. Address **Miss Lucy Madeira,**
1324, 1326, 1328 Nineteenth St. (just below Dupont Circle), Washington, D.C.

National Cathedral School

For Girls. Fireproof Building. Park of 40 acres. Unrivalled advantages in music and art. Certificate admits to College. Special Courses.
The Bishop of Washington, President Board of Trustees.
Mrs. Barbour Walker, M.A., Prin., Mt. St. Alban, Washington, D. C.

Bristol School. An Episcopal School for Girls

Home and College Preparatory Courses. The French Department occupies a separate residence, where French is the language of the house. Address Miss ALICE A. BRISTOL, Principal, Mintwood Place and 19th Street, Washington, D. C.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Washington, 1906 Florida Ave., N. W.
Gunston Hall A beautiful Colonial Home School for Young Ladies. Illustrated catalogue. Mr. and Mrs. Beverley R. Mason, Prins. Miss E. M. Clark, LL.A., Asso. Prin.

Mrs. ROBERT J. WALKER, Jr. will from Oct. to June receive into her home and chaperon young ladies desiring to study and enjoy a season in Washington. For particulars address 1313 Q St.

EUROPE

BERLIN, GERMANY

WILLARD SCHOOL for GIRLS. German, French, Art, Music, History, Literature. Foreign travel. College Preparation. Twenty-fourth year. School party sails with chaperon in September. For circular address
Miss Alice H. Luce, Ph.D. (Heidelberg), 27 Luitpold Strasse, Berlin, Germany
American address, 383 Broadway, Winter Hill, Boston, Mass.

LADY GOING ABROAD TO PLACE DAUGHTER at school in Florence will take one or two girls for **short trip in Italy,** or arrange for placing girls at foreign schools. Sailing September. Particulars. References. 8,409, Outlook.

INDIANA

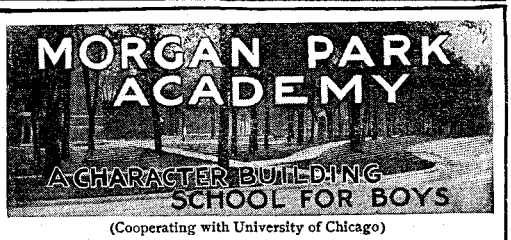
Rose Polytechnic Institute

A college of Engineering. Mechanical, Electrical and Civil Engineering, Chemistry and Architecture. Extensive shops and laboratories. 25th year. Expenses low. For catalogue and professional register of Alumni, address
C. L. MEES, President, Terre Haute, Ind.

ILLINOIS

HOME STUDY

THE
UNIVERSITY of CHICAGO
offers
350 of its class-room courses by correspondence. One may take up High School or College studies at almost any point and do half the work for a Bachelor degree. Courses for Teachers, Writers, Ministers, Bankers, Farm and Home Economists, and future Engineering, Law, Medical Students.
The University of Chicago, Div. E Chicago, Ill.



(Cooperating with University of Chicago)

All Men Teachers selected for **Personal Association With Boys** to develop manliness of character as well as scholarship. Small classes, averaging 6 pupils. Military Department, Manual Training. Prepares for College or Business. Certificates admit to leading Universities. Fire proof buildings. **Modern Gymnasium.** Illustrated catalogue. Separate department for small boys. Address

MORGAN PARK ACADEMY, Box 11 Morgan Park, Ill.
13 Miles South of Chicago.

Girton School WINNETKA ILLINOIS

Suburban to Chicago. A Middle West School for Girls. Preparatory course for college. General course for non-collegians. Seminary course for young women. Special courses in Music, Art, Elocution, Arts and Crafts, Physical Training, and Domestic Science. A home school situated in a beautiful estate of twelve acres, affording advantages alike of city and country life. Undenominational. Tenth year.

Send for catalog 35. Address F. K. Cooke. 3978

MAINE

MAINE, Farmington.

The Abbott School

Interests parents who do not desire a large institutional school, but prefer Home Atmosphere, Companionable Teachers, Helpful Boy Associates. Our circular interests.
GEORGE DUDLEY CHURCH, Headmaster.

The Maine Wesleyan Seminary AND WOMEN'S COLLEGE,

Kent's Hill, Maine. Situated among the lakes. Extensive grounds. Modern buildings. High scholarship. College preparatory and seminary for young men and women. Women's College. Large endowment. Expenses moderate. Fall term begins Sept. 8th, 1908. **WILBUR F. BERRY, D.D., President.**

WAYNFLETE SCHOOL PORTLAND, MAINE

Home School, 14 girls. Day School, 60.
Principals: Miss CRISFIELD, Miss LOWELL.

MARYLAND

Maryland College For Young Women

In suburbs of Baltimore. Five courses, including two years' course for High School graduates. Exceptional advantages in Music. Healthful climate. Outdoor sports. Non-sectarian. $350 to $500. Catalogue address **Rev. J. H. Turner, D.D., Lutherville, Md., Box D.**

MASSACHUSETTS

Home School
for
Backward Children and Youth

This school is open throughout the summer and pupils are received for the summer session.

Mrs. W. D. HERRICK, Amherst, Mass.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

BOSTON UNIVERSITY

Law. Medicine. College of Liberal Arts. Theology. Graduate Department

The College of Liberal Arts now occupies its new building next to the Boston Public Library. Here the students enjoy the advantages of a modern college course under an unusually strong faculty. The building is equipped with a large gymnasium, swimming pool and all the accessories for college athletics. The professional schools are so arranged and located that they not only teach the theory but prepare the student for the practical work of the several professions. The Graduate School offers exceptional opportunity for research work. In all schools the tuition is moderate. Address

W. E. HUNTINGTON, President, 688 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

MASSACHUSETTS

Abbot Academy — Andover, Mass.

EMILY A. MEANS, Principal. 78th Year. Graduate, elective, and college preparatory courses. Certificate admits to Smith, Vassar, Wellesley, Mt. Holyoke, and other colleges. Fine grounds, modern buildings. Gymnasium. Tennis, basket ball, golf.

MASSACHUSETTS, Ashburnham.

Cushing Academy

An endowed school, located among the hills. Graduates in thirty colleges and scientific schools. Students from twenty states and foreign countries. Gymnasium. Athletic field. Co-educational. $250 a year. Address H. S. COWELL, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Billerica. (20 miles from Boston.)

The Mitchell Military Boys' School

A thoroughly modern military home school. Boys admitted 8 to 16 inclusive. Honorable dismissal from last school *required*. Special matron for younger boys. Number limited. Terms, $600. Catalogue upon request. A. H. MITCHELL, Head Master.

School for Social Workers, Boston

Maintained by Simmons College and Harvard University. Study and practice of neighborhood and civic service, charity, etc.; preparing for paid or volunteer work. Instruction and guidance by experienced specialists. One-year course. Fifth year begins Sept. 29. A Department of Research, for advanced workers. For circulars address **9 Hamilton Place, Boston, Mass.**

SCHOOL OF DOMESTIC SCIENCE

BOSTON, 40 Berkeley St. New boarding home where students practice. Newly equipped laboratory. Normal Courses in Domestic Science and Art. Address Miss FORBHAND, Principal.

Miss Church's School for Girls

Resident and day pupils. General and college preparatory courses. Advanced work for older girls.
Schoolhouse, 405 Beacon Street } Boston, Mass.
Residence, 401 Beacon Street }

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, Roxbury, 43 St. James Street.

The Weston School for Girls

The purpose of the school is to fit girls for life rather than for examinations. It is different, better, and worth investigating.
Mrs. ELISABETH MATHEWS-RICHARDSON, A.B., Principal.
Rev. S. S. MATHEWS, D.D., Dean and Treasurer.

The Commonwealth Avenue School for Girls

(THE MISSES GILMAN'S SCHOOL)

General and College-Preparatory Courses. Resident and day pupils.
Miss Gilman, Miss Guild, Principals,
324 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 283 Dartmouth Street.

Harvard Dental School

A Department of Harvard University. Unusual facilities for practical work. The infirmary is open daily and students have access to the City Hospitals. A three years' course, leading to the degree, Doctor Dental Medicine. New buildings. Modern equipment. Large clinic. Write for catalog. EUGENE H. SMITH, D.M.D., Dean.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 458 Boylston Street.

Chauncy Hall School

Established 1828. Prepares boys exclusively for MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY and other scientific schools. Each teacher a specialist.
HAGAR and KURT, Principals.

Miss Annie Coolidge Rust's 17th Year.

Froebel School of Kindergarten Normal Classes.

PIERCE BUILDING, COPLEY SQUARE, BOSTON, MASS. Regular two-year course. Post-graduate and special courses. Circular on request.

Perry Kindergarten Normal School

18 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass.
Mrs. ANNIE MOSELEY PERRY, Principal

MASSACHUSETTS

MASSACHUSETTS, Bradford.

Bradford Academy for Young Women

One hundred and sixth year begins Sept. 16th. Thirty miles from Boston. Address the Principal,
MISS LAURA A. KNOTT, A.M.

The Sargent School — For Physical Education

Thorough course of physical training for young men and women. Four departments—Normal, Remedial, Hygienic, and Recreative. Graduates assisted in securing positions as teachers. Established 1881. Fine new building. For further particulars address
THE SECRETARY, Everett St., Cambridge, Mass.

MASSACHUSETTS, Cambridge.

The Gilman School for Girls

Corporation controlled by Harvard professors who instruct in Radcliffe College. Courses of study planned for each pupil. Primary, Academic and College Preparatory. Basket-ball, tennis, Radcliffe gymnasium and swimming pool. Boston attractions. Address MISS RUTH COIT, Head Mistress.

Concord School

Concord, Mass.

Twenty miles from Boston. Ideal location and environment. A practical system for the development of self-control. Capable instructors. Thorough training for the individual. Superior class of manly boys. Complete, modern equipment. New gymnasium with athletic field. Land and water sports of all kinds. Special social advantages. Nineteenth year opens September 22, 1908. Address for catalog,

LEON EDWIN RYTHER, Principal.

CONCORD, MASS.

Saint Andrew's School

New Building on Punkatasset Hill. Extensive grounds and woodland. Tennis courts, ball field, canoeing. Constant and careful attention to the individual boy. A special department for young boys.
THOMAS H. ECKFELDT, Headmaster.

MASSACHUSETTS, Duxbury, Post Office Box 139.

Powder Point School for Boys

Prepares for Scientific School, College, or Business. Individual teaching. Home life. Elementary classes for Young Boys. A new preparatory course in **FORESTRY.**
F. B. KNAPP, S. B.

MASSACHUSETTS, Easthampton.

Williston Seminary

A modern school for boys. 67th year begins in September. Cottage system. Biological, Physical and Chemical Laboratories. Gymnasium and athletic grounds. Catalogue free. Address JOSEPH H. SAWYER, L.H.D., Principal. Box 155 O G.

FRANKLIN, MASSACHUSETTS

Dean Academy

Young men and young women find here a homelike atmosphere, thorough and efficient training in every department of a broad culture, a loyal and helpful school spirit. Liberal endowment permits liberal terms, $250 per year. For catalogue and information address
ARTHUR W. PEIRCE, Litt.D., Principal.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

MASSACHUSETTS

MASSACHUSETTS, Great Barrington, Berkshire County.

The HALLOCK SCHOOL FOR BOYS

A modern school with thorough instruction, aiming to inculcate the highest ideals. 3½ hrs. from New York without change. The "Hamilton Grange" estate. GERARD HALLOCK, M.A., Head Master.

GROTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Lawrence Academy

FOR BOYS. Limited to 40

College Scholarships. Athletics. Healthful location. Catalogs and particulars of ARTHUR J. CLOUGH, A.M., Principal.

ROGERS HALL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Faces Rogers Fort Hill Park. Beautiful grounds devoted to outdoor sports. Golf, tennis, basket ball, field hockey, horseback riding. Thorough preparation for Bryn Mawr and Radcliffe examinations. Certificate admits to Smith, Vassar, Wellesley, Wells and Mt. Holyoke. Advanced General Course for graduates of High Schools. For catalogue address MRS. E. P. UNDERHILL, M.A., Principal, Lowell, Mass.

TABOR ACADEMY

MARION, MASS.

Located on the shores of Buzzards Bay. Co-educational. $325 per year. For information address N. C. HAMBLIN, Principal.

Monson Academy 105th Year MONSON, MASS.

An endowed institution with exceptional equipment in Laboratories and Gymnasium. **CUSHMAN HALL for Boys,** built in 1904, provides healthful and homelike residence. Rooms furnished and cared for. Terms $200 or less. JAMES F. BUTTERWORTH, A.B., Prin.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL NATICK, MASS.

College preparatory. Seventeen miles from Boston. Miss CONANT, Miss BIGELOW or the Secretary will be at the school on Wednesdays of July and August.

Mount Ida School

FOR GIRLS

6 miles from Boston.
Advanced, Elective, General Courses in History, Literature, English, Spanish, Italian, French, German. (*Native* teachers.)
Piano, Voice, and Violin with **noted** men.
Certificate to Vassar, Wellesley, Smith, Mt. Holyoke, **without examination.**
Courses in which English is the only **required subject;** diploma given.
Domestic Science.
Illustrated catalog.
George F. Jewett, A.B. (Har.)
74 Summit St.
NEWTON, MASS.

WHEATON SEMINARY For Young Women

Norton, Mass. Healthfully located within 30 miles of Boston. 74th year begins Sept. 16, 1908. Endowed. Certificates to college. Advanced courses for high school graduates and others. Art and music. Native French and German. Modern gymnasium, with resident instructor; tennis, basket-ball, field hockey, etc. For catalogue and views address the President, REV. SAMUEL V. COLE, A.M., D.D.

In the Berkshire Hills

Miss Hall's School for Girls

Pittsfield, Massachusetts. Miss MIRA H. HALL, Principal

MASSACHUSETTS

Quincy Mansion School. For Girls. Fine suburban estate, 6 miles from Boston. Ample grounds. Outdoor sports. Regular and graduate courses. Advantages in Music, Art, Language. College preparation and certificate.
Mrs. HORACE M. WILLARD, Prin., Wollaston, Quincy, Mass.

Berkshire School for Boys

A country school which combines, with the best instruction, ideal conditions for out-door life among the Berkshire Hills.
SEAVER B. BUCK, Headmaster.
Telephone 175 Great Barrington. Sheffield, Mass.

Home Study Courses

John F. Genung, Ph. D., Professor of English

Our school offers an opportunity to study at home *under the personal instruction of leading professors in our great colleges.*

We teach over one hundred courses in Academic and Preparatory, Agricultural, Commercial, Normal and Common School branches.

Our tuition rates are so low that no one need be kept from enrolling with us on the ground of expense.

Write today for a free copy of our eighty-page catalogue.

THE HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, Dept. 30, Springfield, Mass.

The MacDuffie School

169 Central Street, Springfield, Mass.

One of the pleasantest and most home-like schools for girls in New England. JOHN MACDUFFIE, Ph.D., } Prins.
College certificates. MRS. JOHN MACDUFFIE, A.B., }

MASSACHUSETTS, Springfield.

"The Elms." HOME, DAY, AND MUSIC SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

English, Music, Special, and College Preparatory courses. Certificate admits to Vassar, Smith, Mt. Holyoke, and Wellesley.
MISS CHARLOTTE W. PORTER, Principal.

Waban School For boys 12 to 18. J. H. PILLSBURY, Prin. Box 140, Waban, Mass.

A unique school. The brightest boys are a failure after they get out of school. We save them. Let us tell you how.

WELLESLEY SCHOOL for BOYS

24 Linden Street, Wellesley, Massachusetts

A unique school. Catalogue and illustrated books sent on request.

MASSACHUSETTS, West Boxford.

BARKER FREE ACADEMY

Free tuition. Good English and classical courses. Pleasant country surroundings. Small school in which each pupil comes under personal supervision of Principal. For particulars address HAROLD C. WINGATE, A.B., Principal, West Boxford, Mass.

MASSACHUSETTS, West Bridgewater.

Howard Seminary FOR GIRLS AND YOUNG LADIES

Healthful and beautiful location, 25 miles from Boston. Academic, College Preparatory and Special Courses. Two years' course for High School graduates. Art and Music Studios.
MISS SARAH E. LAUGHTON, A.M., Principal.

The Allen School

A school for wholesome boys. Individual instruction. Thorough preparation for college or scientific schools. Athletic training. For catalogue address
Everett Starr Jones, Headmaster, Box D, West Newton, Mass.

The Misses Allen (Daughters of the late well-known educator, MR. NATH'L T. ALLEN)

will reopen their School for Girls OCTOBER 1, 1908.

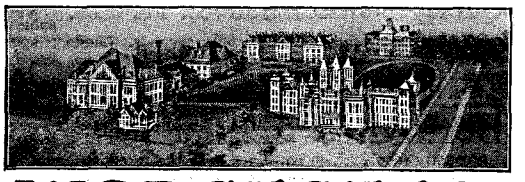
Address THE MISSES ALLEN, West Newton, Mass.

WESLEYAN ACADEMY

Wilbraham, Mass. Special training for college and business. Art, Music. Gymnasium. Athletic field. Ask about self-help scholarships. **C. P. MELDEN, Ph.D., Principal.**

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

MASSACHUSETTS



WORCESTER ACADEMY

All advantages of a large school: Master educators, complete equipment, enthusiasm. A great record in preparing boys for college. Laboratories, manual training. Superb dining hall. Adequately equipped infirmary. The new "Megaron" contains a noble recreation hall and a big swimming pool. Gymnasium. Cinder track. Oval. Eight tennis courts. Gymnastics for good health, not for mere strength. 75th year begins Sept. 15th, 1908. Illus. catalogue.
D. W. ABERCROMBIE, LL.D., Principal, Worcester, Mass.

Miss Kimball's School for Girls

University Section of Worcester, Mass.

22nd year. College Preparatory and General Courses. Scholarships. Gymnasium, field sports, etc. Permanent home for girls if needed. Illustrated booklet.

The Highland Military Academy

Worcester, Mass. Established in 1856

The Rt. Rev. A. H. Vinton, D.D., LL.D., Springfield, Visitor. *A school that appeals only to the earnest and desirable boy.* Careful training for collegiate, professional or business life. Please address for all particulars, JOSEPH ALDEN SHAW, A.M., Headmaster.

MICHIGAN

THE HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

affords unequaled advantages for the study of medicine. An announcement will be sent upon application to
W. B. HINSDALE, M.D., Dean, 611 Forest Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich.

Michigan College of Mines

F. W. McNAIR, President

Located in the Lake Superior district. Mines and Mills accessible for College work. For Yearbook and Record of Graduates apply to President or Secretary, Houghton, Michigan.

MISSOURI

HOSMER HALL

DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

4288 Washington Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo.

Certificates admit to leading Colleges. Academic and Special Courses. Limited home school. 25th year opens September 24, 1908.
Miss McNair, Principal.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

THE PHILLIPS EXETER ACADEMY

128th year opens Sept. 16th, 1908. For catalogue and views address
HARLAN P. AMEN, Principal, Exeter, New Hampshire.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, Mont Vernon.

The Stearns School

For Young Boys. Situated in the picturesque hills of New Hampshire. Prepares for Phillips-Andover and other leading schools. Boys live in cottages with principal and masters, and are under their care and supervision. Golf, tennis, baseball. For information address ARTHUR F. STEARNS, Principal.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, New London.

The Colby Academy

In the beautiful New Hampshire Hills. Altitude 1350 feet. Strong faculty. College certificate. Prepares for technical schools or business. Gymnasium. Athletic field. Attractive school life. Endowment. Every expense $172. 55th year. Address
JUSTIN O. WELLMAN, A.B., Principal.

HOLDERNESS SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Prepares for Colleges and Technical Schools. Ranks with the highest grade schools of New England, yet by reason of endowment the tuition is only $400. A new building will be opened in September.
REV. LORIN WEBSTER, M.A., Rector, Plymouth, N. H.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MAIN BUILDING

For Young Men and Women

Faculty of fifteen trained specialists. *Thorough* training for college or business life. Music, Art, Elocution. Beautifully located amid the foot-hills of the White Mountains, the school has all the natural advantages of high elevation, pure air and water. New $30,000 gymnasium contains shower baths and base ball cage. Separate dormitories. By reason of an endowment the terms are only $200. For Catalogue and booklet of views, address
George L. Plimpton, A.M., Principal, Tilton, N. H.

NEW JERSEY

SCHOOL OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD

ASBURY PARK, N. J.

Home School for girls. Price $275. Address Sister-in-Charge.

NEW JERSEY, Blairstown.

Blair Academy

John I. Blair Foundation. 61st year. Prepares for any American College. New Buildings, Gymnasium and Swimming Pool. Campus 60 acres. Moderate rates. Opens Sept. 16th.
JOHN C. SHARPE, A.M., D.D., Principal.

BORDENTOWN MILITARY INSTITUTE

Our first aim is to make strong, manly, successful men—physically, mentally, morally. College and business preparation. Catalogue.
Rev. T. H. LANDON, A.M., D.D., Principal.
Lieut.-Col. T. D. LANDON, Commandant.
BORDENTOWN-ON-THE-DELAWARE, N. J.

NEW JERSEY, Bridgeton. (Near Philadelphia.)

Ivy Hall

Miss Macdonald and Miss Finn's SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

College-Preparatory and Finishing courses. Certificate admits to leading colleges. Boating, basket ball, tennis.

St. Mary's Hall

For Girls

Burlington, New Jersey

DWIGHT SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Englewood, New Jersey. College Preparatory and Special Courses. Certificate accepted by leading colleges. Location only 14 miles from New York City. Spacious grounds. Gymnasium. Horseback riding. **Miss CREIGHTON and Miss FARRAR, Principals**

The Knox School for Girls

Lakewood, New Jersey

Fifth year begins October 1, 1908.

Miss Mary E. Knox, A.B., Principal

LAKEWOOD, New Jersey.

The Lakewood School

Home School for boys in America's most beautiful winter resort. Number limited that individual care and training may be insured. Early application necessary.
WILBERT P. FERGUSON, Ph.D., Head Master.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.

Cloverside School for Girls

High, healthy location. College preparation. Advanced work for graduation in Literature, History of Art, Psychology and Ethics. We aim especially to cultivate poise of mind and body. Catalogue on request. Address MISS E. TIMLOW, *Principal.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED